

READERS OF THE EVENING CONSTITUTION DON'T HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER DARK TO GET THE NEWS OF THE DAY!

EXTRA

4:45 P. M.

HOT AFTER KEMPTON

Atlanta Artillery Members File
Additional Charges Against
Their Company Com-
mander.

LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR

Charged That the Captain Is a Resi-
dent of DeKalb County, and Is
Ineligible To Command a
Fulton Military Force.

THE COMPANY IS DISORGANIZED

Alleged That the General Conduct
and Demeanor of Capt. Kemp-
ton Has Brought About
Trouble in Company.

MEN WON'T DRILL FOR HIM

Court Martial May Follow, Several
Sets of Charges Having Been
Presented Governor Atkinson—A Mem-
ber of the Company Reviews the
Trouble Which Seems To Have Dis-
organized It Completely—A Recent
Court Trial of the Captain Adds to
the Disaffection with Him—A Let-
ter Sent to the Governor Last Friday
Demanding an Investigation.

The members of the Atlanta Artillery
have filed additional charges against
the captain of their company, Joseph F. Kemp-
ton, and they affirm that they will demand
that both the first and second set of
charges be taken up immediately and in-
vestigated.

The charges were filed in the adjutant
general's office last Friday and are as fol-
lows:

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1897.—To W.
Y. Atkinson, Commander of the Mil-
itary Forces of Georgia—Sir: In addi-
tion to the information submitted by
this committee relative to Joseph F.
Kemp-ton, captain commanding the At-
lanta Artillery, we beg to call your at-
tention to the following additional
facts:

1. That said Joseph F. Kemp-ton, cap-
tain as aforesaid, is a non-resident of
Fulton county and is a resident of De-
Kalb county, said state, which is con-
trary to section 1149, code of Georgia,
1892.

2. That the general conduct and de-
meanor of said Joseph F. Kemp-ton has
been such while in command of the bat-
tery as not to command the respect of
the enlisted men of the battery, and
that by reason of said conduct, dis-
cipline and good order has not been
observed.

3. That owing to the feeling now ex-
isting between the members of the bat-
tery and said Joseph F. Kemp-ton a
number of the enlisted men have ex-
pressed their intention to discontinue
their attendance upon the meetings
and drills of the battery so long as
said Kemp-ton is in command, prefer-
ring to be discharged from the service
rather than serve under a man whom
they do not respect as their superior.

4. Said Joseph F. Kemp-ton having
defective eye sight and hearing is un-
able while drilling the battery to see
and hear what the men are doing, and
on account of this bad order and bad
discipline is sometimes carried on by
reason of said deafness, and by reason
of his being unable to see.

These charges are now on file in the office
of the adjutant general and will be in-
vestigated in connection with those which
were made about one month ago. It is
rumored in military circles that if the
governor declines to entertain the charges
which have been made by the members
of the battery and if he refuses to order
a court martial several of the officers of
the Fifth regiment will enter charges and
demand that an investigation be held. It is
doubtful, however, if the governor will for
a moment refuse to order an investigation,
because it has been requested by both the
members of the battery and Captain
Kemp-ton.

ESTES TO BE BURIED IN ROME.
Columbus, Ga., February 8.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Fred J. Estes, who fell dead while pray-
ing at church last night, recently made a
tour of the state with Labor Organizer
Robert Howard, of Fall River, Mass.

GETS A SLICE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. Cleveland's Step-Father Granted
a Claim After Waiting
Many Years.

SQUATTERS WILL HAVE TO GO

Secretary Francis Orders the Land
Commissioner To Issue the
Patent to the Land.

THE HEIRS REFUSED MANY TIMES

The Perrines Claim Property Through
an Ancestor, Who Was Killed by
Indians—Many Settlers on the Land,
Who Have Cultivated It for Years,
Will Have To Go.

Washington, February 8.—Mrs. Grover
Cleveland's step-father, Dr. Perrine, of
Buffalo, is in great luck. His good fortune
has come about through the aid of Secre-
tary of the Interior Francis, Land Com-

for a patent of the lands. Another eight
years elapsed, and then the civil war broke
out. This ended, the Perrine heirs, most of
whom are scattered throughout the state
of New York, again applied for the issue of
the patent. There has been the usual back-
ing and filling by each secretary of the in-
terior in the matter, and the squatters on
the land have rent the air with their pro-
tests.

As soon as Grover Cleveland was fairly
warm in his seat the second time, however,
the Perrine heirs took fresh courage and
girded up their loins for one last and
mighty effort. The issue of the patent
meant much to them, and so they moved
down on Secretary Hoke Smith in solid
phalanx. But he hemmed and hawed, for
would it not be said of him in the daily
prints that he came to the rescue of the
Perrine heirs because he held a seat in
Grover Cleveland's cabinet? This, at least,
is the view some of the very high officials
take of his action.

FRANCIS TO THE RESCUE.

However, the heirs found a man who
possessed more courage than Hoke Smith
in Secretary Francis. A few weeks ago he
called up the case from the land office,
where it has faithfully slumbered since 1852,
and looked it over. Then he sent for the
commissioner and Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral Lionberger. They went over the case
in detail and read over all the affidavits for
and against the heirs and much other mat-
ter.

On Monday last Secretary Francis ordered
the land commissioner to let the patent
issue, provided, in his opinion, the proof
was sufficient to warrant it. The commis-
sioner decided that it was, provided the
law was on his side. Assistant Attorney
General Lionberger said this evening that
he has reported back that the law was all
right and to go on with the case. So the
Perrines got the patent and the squatters
will have to quit.

BIG WARSHIPS ARRIVE IN THE TEETH OF A FIERCE GALE

The Swift Cruiser, Columbia, the First of Admiral
Bunce's Fleet To Be Sighted Off the Charles-
ton Bar—They All Hove To Dur-
ing the Storm of Saturday.

Charleston, S. C., February 8.—The cruiser Columbia and the monitor Am-
phitrite have been sighted off the bar. They do not appear to have sustained any
damage in the recent storm. The flagship New York and the battleship Maine
are not yet reported.

It is impossible to communicate with the ships for some time.
The New York and the Maine are now about twenty-four hours overdue, ac-
cording to Admiral Bunce's schedule, given to Captain Mansfield, of the Fern, just
before sailing from Hampton Roads Thursday.

THE BIG SHIPS SIGHTED.
New York, February 8.—Captain Platt, of the Clyde liner Algonquin from
Charleston, which arrived in port last night, reports that he sighted four ships of
the north Atlantic squadron and hove to during the storm of Saturday, February
6th. The vessels, among which he recognized the cruisers Columbia and New
York, lay between Frying Pan shoals and Cape Lookout. They were about five
miles apart and seemed to be riding out the storm in good shape. Very heavy seas
were running and the wind blew a gale.

The steamship City of Augusta was also sighted in the vicinity, hove to, rid-
ing out the gale. Admiral Bunce's squadron, consisting of the New York, the Co-
lumbia, the Indiana, the Maine and the Amphitrite, sailed from Hampton Roads
early last week for Charleston, where they were to participate in the naval ma-
neuvers of that port. When a day out they ran into a big blow and heavy
seas, and the battleship Indiana, Captain Taylor commanding, put about and
returned to the roads. Her officers claimed that the clamps holding her big tur-
rets showed signs of weakness, and as the ship had once before had a deal of
trouble from this source, it was deemed wise to return.

Nothing had been heard from the other vessels of the fleet, and some uneas-
iness has been felt, as it was known a big gale raged at sea off the capes on Fri-
day and Saturday. Captain Platt's report of the whereabouts of the vessels will
dispel this anxiety. It is presumed that admiral Bunce hove his fleet to in order
to lay by the Amphitrite, which is a low free board vessel and cannot make much
headway in a big sea. The other vessels of the squadron would have no difficulty
in proceeding in any kind of sea or wind.

INDIANA GOES TO SEA.

Captain Taylor has been ordered to go to sea with the battleship Indiana and
join Admiral Bunce's squadron as soon as the weather moderates.
This order was the result of a conference between Secretary Herbert, Assistant
Secretary McAdoo, Admiral Ramsay and Chief Constructor Hiltchborn this morning,
at which Naval Constructor Taylor, who inspected the Indiana's turrets yesterday,
reported that nothing was the matter with the vessel.

After considering all reports, the conclusion was reached by those in conference
that the return of the ship to Hampton Roads was unnecessary, and it is thought
that Admiral Bunce, as soon as opportunity offers, will have a court of inquiry into
the affair. The Indiana may go to sea tonight.

missioner Lamoreaux and Assistant Attorney
General of the Interior Department J.
H. Lionberger.

Secretary Francis has ordered Land
Commissioner Lamoreaux to issue a pa-
tent to Perrine heirs, of whom Dr. Per-
rine is one, for 32,000 acres of valuable
lands in southern Florida. The title to
these lands has been gravely questioned,
and Senator Call has been preparing to
bring in a bill to have them thrown open
to public settlement. They are already oc-
cupied by citizens of Florida, who have
lived on and improved them for years, and
who will now be dispossessed. The Per-
rines are very fortunate in having power-
ful relatives.

The details of the story which led up to
this piece of good fortune to the Perrines
are somewhat romantic. In 1833 Dr. Per-
rine, of New York, a botanist of some na-
tional repute, conceived the idea that the
more or less arid lands in southern Flori-
da might be utilized in growing certain
kinds of flax and numerous other plants,
as well as certain kinds of fruits. Where-
upon he was given a grant of congress of
25,000 acres on condition that he should
populate the township by immigration.

KILLED BY THE SEMINOLES.
Unfortunately for the doctor, before he
could carry out his scheme to his full frui-
tion, he was killed by Seminoles, his wife
and children were compelled to flee to the
swamps to escape death, and his house was
burned. Eight years afterward thirty-six
families were induced to emigrate from the
Bahamas and settle on the lands, but the
Indians, soon after they arrived, drove them
away.

In 1852, after the Seminoles had been
brought into subjection, the heirs applied

PROTECTION FOR COTTON

The Sea Island Cotton Men To
Hold a Convention To Con-
sider Their Interests
In Every Way.

COL. BRANTLEY IN FRONT

The Preliminary Meeting To Be Held
in Blackshear Tomorrow—The
Terms of the Call and What
May Be Accomplished.

DAYS OF FREE TRADE ENDED

And Even Judge Turner's Old Dis-
trict Is Now Playing for a Part
in the Division of Govern-
ment Favors.

THE DISTRICT PAPERS TALK

All Favoring the New Move, Whilst
Explaining That They Are Controlled
by Local Considerations—Sea Island
Cotton Counties Break Away from
Their Old Free Trade Moorings.

Macon, Ga., February 8.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

The sea island cotton counties have made
the break against their old free trade
moorings and they are now actively at
work.

A preliminary convention to be held in
Blackshear tomorrow will give shape and
emphasis to the movement.

THE GROWTH OF THE IDEA.
The remarkable part of this movement
is that it should have originated in the
section of the state which now seems to
be so wild over it. It will be recalled that
when the ultra free traders were at-
tacking what they called Sam Randallism
they had no words too severe for The Con-
stitution, which advocated the policy of
Georgia claiming her full share of the
benefits to be derived from a protective
tariff.

The Constitution held that as such a
tariff was inevitable, true statesman-
ship required that we should not allow
all its benefits to go to New England, but
that the raw materials of our own country
should be taken care of. In the contro-
versy which followed success was given to
the free trade wing of the party by the
people of what are now the second and
eleventh congressional districts, both of
which have been led by Hon. Henry G.
Turner.

That section of the state was rich in
flocks of sheep, in lumber, in naval stores,
in sea island cotton, and in other products
which have been mercilessly slain by the
peculiar reforms advocated by Mr. Cleve-
land and endorsed by Mr. Turner.

THE CHANGE OF THE TIDE.

Now the tide is changing. The men who
have seen their raw materials sacrificed in
the interest of Massachusetts manu-
factures have had their eyes opened. Colonel
Hanson is now a republican, a prospective
candidate for a seat in Mr. McKinley's
cabinet. He is also the financial power of
a hitherto democratic daily and free
trade newspaper, to edit which he has en-
gaged the editor of The Valdosta Times,
which has led for free trade and Turnerism.
In a recent editorial that editor wrote:

"Free trade is a very fine sentiment,
and as a sentiment there is no serious ob-
jection to it, but when we have to pay so
much for it it works a little hardship on
those who have to carry the burden in
these practical times."

After thus decrying what was before the
only safe policy, the editor goes on:

"There is little wonder, then, that the
question of organizing and making a fight
for a tax on Egyptian cotton is being made
now throughout the sea island belt. A
movement is on foot, we understand, to call
a convention of the sea island growers in
Georgia, Carolina and Florida to meet at
an early date at Valdosta, for the purpose
of organizing for the work. A strong dele-
gation, it is said, will be sent to Wash-
ington to lay the case before the ways and
means committee."

Thus it will be seen that the men who
have so bitterly fought the policy of The
Constitution have completely veered around
and are now something more extreme than
even "Sam Randall" democrats.

THE MOVEMENT IN SHAPE.

Practical shape has been given to the
movement of securing protection for sea
island cotton by Hon. A. P. Brantley, of
Blackshear, who has called a convention
of sea island planters to meet in Pierce
county tomorrow.

Mr. Brantley, in his letter calling this
assembly, says:

"In my judgment the time has come for
Continued on Fifth Page.

HANGED, NOT FOR MURDER

A BURGLAR WHO ATTEMPTED TO
KILL PAYS THE DEATH PENALTY.

Monroe Johnson Broke Into a House
and Tried To Kill the Owner's
Daughter and Suffers Un-
usual Punishment.

Charlotte, N. C., February 8.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Monroe Johnson, convicted of entering
the house of A. C. Shields in the night and
of wounding him and attempting to kill
his daughter, was hanged here at 11:15
o'clock this morning.

The execution was private, but a large
crowd was assembled outside the jail.

A BLACK FIEND IN JAIL.

A Mob of Negroes Want To Lynch Him
and Officers Have Difficulty in Pre-
venting Them from Doing So.

Nashville, Tenn., February 8.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Bob Porter, colored, is in jail at
Bowling Green, charged with the rape of a
woman of his own race who was the mother
of a child five days old.

Officers have with great difficulty re-
strained a mob of negroes from lynching
him.

He makes no denial of his guilt.

THIRD EDITION

4:45 P. M.

RECEIVERS FOR THE STATE SAVINGS BANK

On Application of Holders of the Bank's Securities Judge
Candler Appoints W. A. Bates and T. J. Ripley
To Take Charge of the Concern.

The State Savings bank of Atlanta was
this afternoon placed in the hands of tem-
porary receivers.
Judge Candler signed an order at 12:05
appointing W. A. Bates and T. J. Ripley
the co-receivers of the bank.
It is stated that in the petition that is
now in the hands of C. J. Hayden it shows

that the deposits of the bank amount to
\$75,000.
That the capital of the bank is placed at
\$100,000.
The bank closed at its regular hour of 3
o'clock this afternoon.
The rumor has been over the city all the
morning that the bank was insolvent. A
good run was made as the result but it is
not known whether any checks were turned
down or not.

The failure of the bank is due to the trou-
ble of the Mutual Building and Loan Asso-
ciation.

It is claimed that this association caught
the bank for \$25,000 in its doors being closed
yesterday.

Cashier Hale, of the State Savings bank,
has been interested in the Southern Mutu-
al Building and Loan Association. His
brother, W. C. Hale, is president of the
Southern Mutual Building and Loan As-
sociation, and it is known that the reve-
nues of this bank have been very seriously
affected by the trouble of the association.

PLYANT SUIT DISMISSED.

Judge Held Rules That the Evidence
in the Case Is Insufficient.

The suit of Mrs. Henrietta Plyant against
Bensel & Hinman, for \$25,000 damages, was
heard before Judge Held this morning.

At the conclusion of the evidence Dorsey,
Brewster & Howell, the attorneys for the
defendants, asked that a non suit be
granted, for the want of sufficient evidence
to submit the case to the jury.

Judge Berry ruled in favor of the de-
fendants. This throws the case out of the
courts.

Mrs. Plyant is suing Bensel & Hinman,
who she claims by their negligence caused
her husband's death. Plyant, the deceased,
was employed as a carpenter and was
at work on the building that was being
put up at the old exposition mills.

He was working on the fourth story of
the building when the entire frame work
collapsed, killing several people and wound-
ing a number of others. S. B. Plyant, the
husband of the deceased, was one of those
who were killed in the collapse.

In her petition she claims that the frame
work was not properly supported, and it
was the bad condition of this that caused
her husband's death.

Plyant was thirty-four years old at the
time of his death. Mr. Plyant thought that
she should receive \$25,000, the amount he
would have made or been worth to her if
in life.

SUCCESS OF THE DRUMMERS.

The Meeting of the Institution Which
They Began About Six Years
Ago Occurs Today.

This afternoon in the spacious and
elegant offices of one of the crack financial
institutions of Atlanta there will be held
the annual meeting of the stockholders
and directors of the Georgia Trust Com-
pany.

It is wonderful to look back over the his-
tory of this organization and to contem-
plate the success achieved by organized
effort on the part of the traveling men.

In January, 1891, there was a meeting of
the Atlanta branch of the Southern Travel-
ers' Association, at which the subject
of organizing the Southern Travelers'
Banking and Loan Company was brought
up for discussion, mainly through the in-
defatigable efforts of Hon. Charles L.
Brannan, and soon afterwards the idea crys-
tallized in the formal election of a board
of officers, and Mr. John M. Green was
placed at the head of the movement as
president.

The plan adopted was to raise \$50,000
by subscriptions to the stock payable month-
ly for fifty months, the capital stock of
the company to be increased, if desired,
according to the terms of the charter,
to \$1,000,000. The Southern Drummer was
established to be published monthly. Hon.
Charles L. Brannan as business manager
and Montgomery M. Folson as editor,
to aid in pushing the work.

During the early summer the charter
was obtained and the bank organized. Mr.
Brannan and his co-workers labored as-
siduously to get it started off, and the
scheme was a success from the start.
The stock reached the sum of \$250,000
paid in, and now it has a surplus of \$270,-
000 above its capital stock, and instead of
the building which the organizers looked
forward to erect, it owns the Equitable,
one of the finest structures of the kind in
the south.

During the past year, as hard as the
times were, it has been able to declare two
semi-annual dividends of three per cent
each and to lay aside three per cent for
its reserve fund, making nine per cent profit
for the year.

Mr. Joel Hurt, one of the original di-
rectors, is president, and Mr. J. C. Pitts-
patrick, cashier, and its quarters in the
Equitable are among the handsomest in
the city.

BEAT A MAN AND WOMAN.

Arthur Lee, a young white man, is want-
ed by the police for assaulting a negro
man and woman last night in a house at
114 College street. He was taken to the house
and became angry because the man was
there. After eating supper he beat the wo-
man and then the man, inflicting serious
wounds. Lee has not been located.

Spain's Envoy Says That the Cubans Ought To Be
Satisfied With the Reforms Offered Them,
and Lay Down Their Arms Before
Weyler Gets Real Angry.

They Are Hemming Havana in on All Sides, and the Atrocities of the Spaniards Make Peace Overtures Seem Ridiculous—Weyler Shoots a Lad of 14 and Keeps a Girl of 17 in Prison for Months.

reciprocity treaty of 1890. There were in that treaty two schedules for American goods—one of 25 per cent and the other of 50 per cent—but Spain had the right to provide for the entrance of her products free of duty, thus giving her a marked advantage over the United States. The Spanish West Indies are the best consumers of United States products that you have on this continent. It will be necessary for the home government to consult the Cubans before a reciprocity treaty is concluded. The reforms distinctly provide that such treaties may be suggested by the new council of administration.

Senorita Casco is the daughter of a wealthy merchant. With many others he

"Alas! the ground of mourning."
Hath oftener left me wailing."
And now for the raven. I had been
making duty in the Tower for my
last night, the chapel of the
were disturbed by the raucous
of a venerable raven of unknown
antiquity, but, by all accounts, the oldest
in the country. He was a jaunty hopping
about under cannon and sword, and he
clearly shows that he considers the entire
precincts to have been provided for his
use by my lord and his ladies. He
one day from lunching, when I returned
governor, to whom I complained of his sleep-
destroying noises. I found my gentleman
perched on the back of a garden chair.
He seemed to be asleep, but he often
against the church. He hissed con-
without sound or move. When con-

Colonel A. E. Buck's friends say that he will be minister to Mexico. This announcement was first made in The Evening Constitution last Saturday and since that

The banquet will be served in a few days and the boys will have a glorious time. Elaborate toasts are being prepared and

such a treaty that it would be among the most important events to universal humanity that has transpired since the birth of Christ."

"Then you are for the treaty, with or

place our party at the head of the column of reform with the democrats protecting the rear.

"Our defense of the greenbacks will add thousands of voters to our ranks. Yours

FREE PEWS A GUNNING LOT OF MOONSHINERS AT TRINITY

Congregation Votes Against the Proposition to Rent Pews to Raise Revenue for the Church.

VOTE WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY

Lively Discussion in the Church as to Whether the Assessment Plan Should Be Continued.

FREE PEWS AND FREE SALVATION

After Several Weeks of Consideration the Church Congregation at Last Decides to Stand by the Present System and Votes Down the Pew Renting Proposition.

The question of renting pews in Trinity Methodist church is settled. During the year 1917 you can go to Trinity church and sit wherever you please, whether you pay into the treasury yearly \$500 or 50 cents.

The climax was reached yesterday morning, when the members had assembled in church conference to decide whether they would rent the pews or continue the present assessment plan.

It was the largest congregation of members that has been present in some time, and from the opening of the discussion it was plain that the next morning's meeting would be overwhelmingly in the majority.

Dr. Roberts, the pastor, arose immediately after the usual morning service and said to the congregation that the question was before them, and he desired some one to put a motion before the house.

Steward W. P. Patillo was the first to start the discussion by making a motion "that the board of stewards of Trinity church be directed to continue the present assessment plan."

Following the introduction of his motion, Mr. Patillo made a strong speech against the renting of pews. He said: "The renting of pews is contrary to the adopted discipline of Methodism, and we cannot afford to go on with a system which has been said by many who pay that it is wrong. It will surely cause many of the members to go to other churches."

Mr. J. Lamar Carter was the next to take part in the discussion. He took an opposite view of the matter. He said: "It is hardly a question of choice. This church has gone on and tried all plans and they all have failed. A better man should be disciplined in these matters. I am in favor of putting the members on notice that unless they come up this year and pay the pews will be taken away from them."

CHURCH BEHIND \$1,000.

Mr. Garner arose to explain how the question came up. He said: "The church is behind \$1,000 and some plan had to be devised to raise the money. It is not a question of whether or not we will rent the pews, but how shall we raise the money."

"The plan is to have a committee go over the church and count the pews, then fix yearly price ranging from \$10 to \$200 a pew. All a member would have to do would be to state how much he could pay and he would be given a pew at a price within his means. All those who were not on time at any service would forfeit their right to sit in their pews during that service."

Things were beginning to get warm about this time. As each speaker expressed his views the discussion became more heated. Mr. Ed W. Martin arose and all eyes were turned to him. He was against renting the pews, and he was quite forcible in the way of a speech was expected.

Mr. Martin said: "I fall to see any reason presented for renting pews. I am opposed to the system. I deny, I deny, I deny, that the voluntary system which is in vogue in this church has been a failure. This church has tried the pew-renting system on one occasion, and it has failed. That good man, the late Bishop Pierce, I understand, led the movement against it. Under the voluntary system the church raised \$17,000 last year. What other church can show us as good a record?"

"Then I am opposed to the pew-renting system because this is the house of God, and we all have a right to it. (Applause.) Judge Hammond followed Mr. Martin. He first made a move to postpone action until next Wednesday night, stating that he desired to be heard at length on the subject."

Evidently the crowd was afraid that the attendance next Wednesday night would be too small, for the judge was reluctantly voted the motion to postpone.

JUDGE HAMMOND'S MOTION. "All we want is a regular place to sit in the church. The idea is not to extort money from people, but to give them a few seats and sittings at whatever price they desire."

"Now, I offer a substitute to the motion made by Mr. Patillo that the board of stewards be authorized to rent pews and seating at whatever price they desire."

The question was called for and the vote resulted in a overwhelming majority against the renting of pews.

The assessment plan will now be continued.

IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The grand architecture of the great church was softened by the beautiful flowers, "lilies of the field," that neither told nor spin, yet in like these arrayed was even Solomon in all his glory.

A little bird had come in its flight through an open casement, and frightened by the swelling tones of the organ, darted from cornice to cornice with chirping of distress—its captive soul in from its world of green trees and blue skies.

Clear and strong the voice of the singer rose, then sank into softened notes with the sweet refrain, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

A woman in the somber robes of mourning, mute emblems of her sorrow, bowed low her head.

"Come unto me," he sang. Lower bowed the drooping head. The bird swiftly crossed the sacred altar and sought refuge in some dark corner of the vaulted dome.

"Come unto me all ye that are weary—so softly, sweetly rose the anthem. The bowed head fell upon the frail white hands.

The bird flew from its shadowed nook and beat its fluttering wings against the stained window through which the tinted light was streaming.

—and are heavy laden— Like the dirge of some lost soul he sang the words. She was kneeling, while the trembling bird moved in prayer.

Where the flowers clustered near the sacred chancel the bird on tinted pinions came to find a hiding place.

"—and I will give you rest." The voice of the singer died away like the moaning of the sea.

A low sob from the woman's pleading lips echoed the last note of the dirge. The bird fell with outstretched, weary wings and nestled among the flowers at the foot of the great white cross. G. N. H.

The Novel Attempt They Made To Break Jail.

BURNED HOLE IN THE FLOOR

A Watch Dog Caused the Plot To Be Discovered and Frustrated—Six Men Under the House—The Two Leaders Placed in Close Confinement—They Talk About the Matter.

FREE PEWS AND FREE SALVATION

The loud barking of a black cur dog which does night service at the county jail aroused the suspicion of the guards Sunday morning about 1 o'clock. The dog seemed to be interested in something that was going on under the frame building in which the revenue prisoners were confined.

An investigation revealed the fact that several of the United States prisoners were making a bold break for liberty.

In the floor of the building they had cut and burned a hole about fourteen inches square, and through this had crawled under the house. A brick wall one foot thick, which served as a foundation, had to be passed, and the prisoners were engaged in removing this obstacle when discovered.

Five of them were taken out, and quite a while afterwards a sixth was found fastened between two sills, where he had gone to hide.

The two leaders, C. C. Key and L. A. Painter, were locked up in the jail proper for safe keeping.

When seen by a reporter of The Evening Constitution this morning, Painter and Key were heartily enjoying their break-fast.

"We came nigh to breathing the fresh air," they said, "and if that damned fool dog hadn't 'a' squealed we would be sitting breakfast somewhere near home this morning."

"Why, do you know we have been cutting out that hole with our pocket knives for at least ten days," remarked Painter, "and we have seen the dog's nose in and out over the hole, and he didn't know it was there."

"We burnt it a little, and then cut it a little more in Key," Painter continued, "and you may think how mad we were when that blamed dog commenced to bark. And when we were outside wall we were just cussing mad, but we would have had a hole in that in a short while if the dog hadn't given us away."

"What are you fellows in prison for?" was asked.

"WORKING IN AND CARRYING ON," was the reply, which appears to be a moonshiners' technical term for engaging in the moonshining trade. "Working in" is distilling and "carrying on" is the illicit business.

Both of the men are hardy mountaineers. Painter is from Glimmer county, and is over six feet tall and very robust. The moonshiners, when the guards were absent, would take up the boards and cut and burn the opening they were making, and when the guards returned they would simply lay the boards in position and the guards would suspect nothing.

As the reporter left the cell in which the moonshiners were confined this morning one of them sang out:

"You see, it is their business to keep us here, and it is ours to get out if we can."

WEATHER NOTES.

This morning's map shows a trough of low pressure extending from the upper St. Lawrence valley to the Gulf. The barometer is lowest at New Orleans and western Pennsylvania.

Over the country west of the Mississippi the barometer has risen during the past forty-eight hours. It is highest in northern Texas.

The increase in pressure over the western half of the map is accompanied by lower temperature. Freezing temperature covers the west as far west as central Texas this morning. Over the eastern half of the map higher temperature prevails.

Cloudy weather covers the entire map except a narrow strip of country along the east slope of the Rockies and in the south-east over Florida. Rain has been general in the Mississippi valley and eastward to the Atlantic. Snow has fallen this morning at Knoxville, Tenn., and Chicago and snow at Marquette, Mich., and Pittsburgh.

The low pressure area will move north-east during the ensuing twenty-four hours and be followed by the high from the west, which will cause lower temperature in this section tonight and Tuesday.

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Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m. February 8, 1917:

STATIONS.

	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Lowest Temperature for 24 hours.	Precipitation in inches.
New York, cloudy.	38	32	.00
Washington, cloudy.	36	32	.00
Norfolk, cloudy.	38	32	.00
Atlanta, cloudy.	46	46	.18
Tampa, clear.	56	48	.00
Corpus Christi, cloudy.	58	56	.02
Vicksburg, cloudy.	44	44	.58
New Orleans, cloudy.	52	52	.00
Mobile, clear.	58	56	.02
Palestine, cloudy.	38	38	.00
Galveston, clear.	44	44	.00
San Antonio, cloudy.	48	48	.00
Memphis, cloudy.	36	36	1.44
Knoxville, raining.	44	40	.08
Cincinnati, cloudy.	32	32	.00
Buffalo, cloudy.	32	32	.02
Marquette, snowing.	24	22	.02
Chicago, raining.	32	32	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	12	10	.14
St. Louis, cloudy.	28	28	.14
Fort Sn. cloudy.	28	28	.00
Omaha, cloudy.	20	20	.02
Minneapolis, clear.	34	32	.00
Dodge City, clear.	14	14	.00

Below zero. J. R. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

BURGLAR BREAKS A WINDOW.

Early this morning the store of L. J. Castle, in Kirkwood, was entered by a burglar. The burglar, who was wearing a mask, was seen by the owner, who was in the store, and he was seen to break a window and enter the store.

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MAJOR SHELLMAN IS DEAD

HIS DEATH CAUSES UNIVERSAL REGRET IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Petition Against Ticket Scalping Being Liberally Signed—Attempted Wreck a Fake—New Sheds for Western and Atlantic.

The announcement of the death in Savannah last night of Major W. F. Shellman, chief manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia, has caused universal regret among the railroad men of Atlanta, where he was generally known and highly respected.

He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for several months, and his death was not unexpected.

Major Shellman was connected with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for many years, but went with the Central about ten years ago, and had held the position of traffic manager ever since that time, over the remains, which will be interred Wednesday.

Mr. J. T. Charlton, formerly general passenger agent of the Central, and a nephew of Major Shellman, was in Atlanta this morning and left on the early train over the Central for Savannah to be present at the funeral of his uncle. Mrs. Joseph Boston, a resident of this city, is a daughter of the deceased.

CAPTAIN HAWK'S RESIGNATION.

Captain William Hawk, auditor of the Central railroad, with headquarters at Savannah, has resigned his position, to take effect on March 1st. Captain Hawk is one of the best railroad auditors in the south, and was auditor of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad for several years before the line was bought by the Southern Railway Company.

PETITION IS SIGNED.

The petition which is being circulated in Atlanta for signature, to have the ticket scalping bill pending prohibiting ticket scalping is being liberally signed here and will be forwarded to Washington some time during the present week.

WAS ONLY AN ACCIDENT.

A careful investigation of the reported attempt to wreck the limited train on the Georgia railroad between Atlanta and Augusta last week, by the officials of that line, shows that there was no attempt whatever to wreck the train. A work train had passed over the track a few minutes before the limited was due, and the hands were engaged in throwing out crossties to repair the track in places. In throwing out these several of the crossties were thrown over the track, and it was these which the engineer saw upon the track and knocked aside with the engine. A reward would have been offered for the would-be wreckers, if the investigation had not shown the cause of the accident.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC SHEDS.

A force of mechanics and other hands are still busily engaged at work on the section of the new Seaboard Air-Line freight station which will be used by the Western and Atlantic railroad. The finishing touches are now being placed on the ends, and they will be ready to receive the freight cars by next Monday morning, when the company will begin their use.

CREATES INTEREST HERE.

The report that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has combined in the proposed deal with the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads to build a through line to the south has created much interest here. When well connected and in perfect condition the line will become one of the greatest highways of travel between the north and south of any that now exist.

Captain W. H. Green, general superintendent of the Southern Railway, is in the city today. Captain Green came down from Washington on a brief trip of inspection over the line.

Both the railroad companies and the farmers seem to have come to a halt in the war. The farmers are waiting for the railroad companies to get on their feet, and the railroad companies are waiting for the farmers to get on their feet.

Tomorrow is the day set by the commission for holding the argument on the proposed petition, but the petitions have not materialized so far.

At least they have not reached the office of the commission in the capitol. Nothing has been heard of the petitioners, and it looks as though they were going to drop the subject. It was stated a week ago that the employees of the Central Railroad Company would present a petition to have the rates restored, because of the fact that the company had reduced their wages in consequence of the reduction.

WORKING FOR THE EXHIBIT.

Commissioner Nesbitt and His Colleagues Are Trying To Create Public Interest.

Commissioner Nesbitt, State Geologist Yates and State Chemist Payne, who are in charge of the Georgia exhibit to be sent to the Tennessee centennial, are busy engaged in the work of getting it up.

It is their desire to work up a more general interest among the people in the various exhibits of the state, so as to make the exhibit as full and as creditable as possible. They feel that concert of action is absolutely necessary to give the state such an exhibit as it deserves, and as will be productive of the most good abroad.

They do not want to send merely an exhibit of such things as are contained in the museum at the capitol, but they want to exhibit some of the county sites, but their aim and object is, if possible, to get together such an array of the varied natural and industrial resources of Georgia as will attract attention and command the interest of all visitors to the centennial at Nashville.

DR. TALIAFERRO BADLY HURT.

He Engaged in a Fight and His Horse Rans Away, Throwing Him on the Street.

Saturday night Dr. V. H. Taliaferro was the victim of a runaway horse. The horse was frightened and began to run madly down North Pryor street. Dr. Taliaferro was thrown from his horse and bruised about his some very ugly cuts and bruises about his head.

He was taken to the Grady hospital in an unconscious condition. There is a terrible gash in his head, which came very near fracturing his skull.

The doctor felt the bugle just in front of the engine house, where the street makes a turn. The horse ran frantically on until he was stopped near the Equitable building. Neither horse nor buggy was damaged in any extent.

Just before the accident Dr. Taliaferro had been in the Kimball house, and while there he had a fight with Mr. Frank Meador.

During the bout Dr. Taliaferro received several bad bruises, and together with this he received by falling from his buggy, his condition is very painful.

He is resting well this morning and is slightly improved, though compelled to remain at the hospital.

POPE ATTENDS MASS.

His Health Appears To Be Good and He Is Strong.

Rome, February 8.—The pope today attended a regular mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Pius IX.

His holiness appeared to be in his usual state of health and spoke in a strong voice as he pronounced the absolution at the conclusion of the services.

UNIONS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

Culberson Anti-Convict Ordinance Indorsed Yesterday.

MORE TO AOT THIS WEEK

The Engineers, Conductors, American Railway Union and Others Act on the Matter—Union Men Give Their Views of the Convict Ordinance.

The labor organizations of the city are indorsing the Culberson anti-convict ordinance as fast as they meet.

Several of the unions met yesterday and passed resolutions commending the ordinance and Councilman Culberson. Others will meet this week and adopt similar resolutions on the subject.

"Resolved, 1. That it is the unanimous sense of the Atlanta union of the American Railway Union that convict-made products should not be permitted to enter into competition with the products of free labor, and we most earnestly indorse the Culberson ordinance."

"Resolved, 2. That we proffer the resolution to the daily press of Atlanta for publication, and that it be signed by the acting secretary under the seal of this order."

"3. We reaffirm as the sense of this body the resolutions adopted by the Federation of Trades on the subject."

"Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. J. L. Culberson under the seal of this day."

ENGINEERS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

At the meeting of division No. 27, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, composed of 117 members, all citizens and taxpayers of Atlanta, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this division be extended to Hon. H. L. Culberson for introducing the ordinance to stop the city from using convict-made material in any of the departments of the city government."

"Resolved further, That we beg the members of council to pass said ordinance, as it is to the best interest of the masses of the laboring people, and that legislation should exist."

"Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. J. L. Culberson under the seal of this day."

WHERE ARE THE PETITIONS?

RAILROAD COMMISSION HAS HEARD NOTHING FROM RAILROADS.

Tomorrow the Commission Will Meet To Take Up the Fertilizer Rate Question, But No Formal Petitions Are on File.

It is interesting to watch the names on the list of petitioners for the fertilizer rate question. The names of Mr. Green and Mr. White.

La Lote Fuller, the world renowned serpentine dancer, was at the Kimball for a few hours last night. She was in company with her mother, and her manager, Mr. D. A. Connelley. Miss Fuller danced before a large audience at Chattanooga Saturday night and was on route to Macon, where she was to appear tonight. The company will complete a tour of the south, and La Lote will open an engagement in the City of Mexico on Easter Monday; from that point she will tour the south and visit the states of Texas, Louisiana, China and Japan about the first of July, where she expects to meet with much success.

Mme. Camilla Urso, together with the members of her company and her husband, were at the Kimball yesterday. Since appearing in the city for several weeks, the Urso family has been very successful. They arrived in Atlanta on Saturday night and were in the city for the day while passing through.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner, of New York, are at the Aragon, together with several members of their company. They arrived this morning and will open an engagement at the Grand tonight.

W. K. Miller, of Augusta, is spending today in Atlanta.

Messrs. J. E. Croswell and DuPont Gerry, of Macon, are spending today in Atlanta.

Mr. William P. Redd, southern representative of the American Tobacco Company, who has been in the city for several weeks, left this morning for Savannah, where he will be engaged during the present week. Mr. Redd now makes his headquarters in Atlanta and will return to this city the latter part of the week.

Hon. Fletcher M. Jones came in from Gainesville Saturday night and spent Sunday with his many friends in the city.

W. S. McKennie is here from Columbus today.

Mrs. E. Fitzgerald and M. J. Fitzgerald, of New York, are at the Aragon hotel.

R. A. Denny, of Rome, was in Atlanta over Sunday.

G. R. McChesney, of New York, representing a large insurance company, is at the Kimball. Mr. McChesney will locate in Atlanta, where he will establish the southern headquarters of his company.

H. C. Hanson, of Macon, is among the visitors to the city today.

F. C. Mosley, John B. Weeks, F. L. Sylvester and W. W. Harris, of New York, are among the guests at the Kimball house today.

W. B. Barnett, of Athens, is in the city today.

COLONEL BROYLES'S CONDITION.

The condition of Colonel E. N. Broyles is much the same this afternoon as it was yesterday. He is some better than he was a few days ago and his friends and relatives hope that he will soon be entirely well again. He has had a hard pull of it, however, and all of the danger has not yet passed.

THE ARNOLD DIVORCE SUIT.

It Was Docketed in the Clerk's Office This Morning.

A suit for divorce of C. H. Arnold against his wife, Mrs. E. Arnold, was docketed in the clerk's office this morning. The suit was filed in November and Mrs. Arnold received notification at that time. The suit is based on statutory grounds.

EDDY FOY COMING.

One of the funniest of funny men on the stage today is Eddy Foy, who will appear at the Grand Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Foy has a revised and entirely new version of "Of the Earth," a big spectacular extravaganza. Like old wine, Mr.

POLICE BOARD WILL MEET

THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO REPORT.

Patrolmen Will Be Tried—Committee Will Recommend a Few Minor Changes in Management of the Station House.

The police board will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the session promises to be one of considerable interest.

One important matter to come up for consideration will be the report of the special committee which was appointed at the last meeting to investigate the station house affairs and ascertain if there were any employees whose services could be dispensed with and a saving made in the management of the department.

This committee is composed of Commissioners Brannan, Patterson and Johnson. The committee was appointed as the result of a very warm discussion which followed the attempt, at the last session of the board, to abolish the office of clerk of the recorder's court. This was led by Commissioner Johnson, whose brother was the clerk to be ousted. Johnson stated that there were "deadheads" connected with the police department whose services could be easily dispensed with. The report of the committee will settle this matter.

WHAT THE REPORT RECOMMENDS.

The report will recommend some minor changes among the hostlers and janitors, most of which have already been made. Commissioner Johnson will make no minority report, as it was at one time thought he would do.

Chief Connolly will submit his monthly report. It will show that during January 817 arrests were made, of which 172 were state and 645 city cases. The fines imposed by the recorder amounted to \$3,815.75, and of this amount \$88.75 was collected. The work on the street amounted to \$2,752.30.

PATROLMEN TO BE TRIED.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them **THE WEEK**. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1897.

DEFENDING THE DEFENSELESS.

That any man should be so lost to all sense of manhood and even common decency as to try to take advantage of the widows of Confederate veterans by charging them exorbitant fees for securing the papers necessary to enable them to draw their pensions from the state, surpasses belief.

But it appears that such has been the case and the last legislature wisely passed a law providing for such cases and making it a misdemeanor for any one to defraud or impose upon a widow by exacting such fees for putting their applications in shape. The work of assisting one of these devoted women to get her name properly enrolled as a beneficiary of the pensions provided for them by the state should be one of love, and any man might feel proud of the privilege of rendering assistance in such a case.

The officials in charge of the disbursement of this fund are determined to prosecute to the utmost any man so unprincipled and so lost to every sense of gratitude for the service rendered by these noble women as to seek to take advantage of their necessities for personal gain. The support and sympathy of true men all over the state will be rendered freely to the officials in their endeavor to put a stop to such nefarious practices. Such conduct is worse than robbing the dead. It is taking advantage of a class of people who need every dollar that is given them by the state and who deserve all that they receive and a hundred times more as a partial compensation for what they braved and suffered in the dark days of the civil war.

SOCIETY HERE AND THERE.

Editor Labouchere, of The London Truth, says of the Bradley-Martin case: "A more corrupt and contemptible crew never played their pranks before high heaven!" This is very strong language—so strong that it carries its own refutation with it. Readers of newspapers know that London society, from the prince of Wales down, is noted for its follies and excesses.

Henry Clow, who is an Englishman, says that New York's society, in intelligence, cultivation, refinement and taste, will compare favorably with the best circles of London, Paris and other European capitals. We do not propose to apologize for what is silly or wicked in our society, but the people who live in glass houses over the water have no right to throw stones in this direction.

Society in our big cities is no better than it should be, but it is no worse, and probably not so bad, as that of the older countries of Europe, corrupted for centuries by bad examples in high places.

As a matter of fact, American society has thousands of good men and women who are an honor to their race.

TO THE POINT.

In the pending discussion between the preachers and the society people somebody suggested that instead of preaching special sermons it would be better for the pastors to see leading members of their flocks and get them interested in the work of reforming society.

Some of the best and brightest men in America are in charge of city churches, but the complaint is frequently made, and we think justly, that they do not mingle with the people enough.

A pastor who is earnest, eloquent and magnetic can talk with a dozen or a score of influential men and women in a city and accomplish more in the way of genuine reform than by thundering against society follies in a special sermon.

Our preachers and good people will find that their more frivolous and thoughtful neighbors will give them a hearing, and the chances are that when they see more of one another they will get together without pulpit crusades and revivals.

AN UNFORTUNATE CLASS.

Millions of people in the United States are now waiting and hoping for appointments under Mr. McKinley.

These aspirants range all the way from common laborers looking for work in government shops up to the statesmen who hope to be sent abroad as foreign ministers.

Several thousand young men and women wait clerkships at Washington. The very worst luck that could come to these people would be the positions they seek. There may be some exceptions, but nine out of ten office seekers are ruined by their mode of living.

Public offices do not pay large salaries, and political contributions and other expenses reach a high figure.

The average federal office holder, especially if he lives at the capital, gets into the habit of running with an extravagant hand. He is almost certain to make debts,

and he never knows when he will lose his job.

Such a man is in suspense day and night, and he is doomed to heartache and disappointment most of the time.

It is a bad thing for a man to hold a public office a number of years. He gets used to its red tape and routine work and is fit for nothing else.

In every town there are broad-shouldered, stalwart men leading idle lives and complaining that they can get nothing to do. Their ruin dates back from a little federal office, which unfitted them for useful work. They lost their places and will stand around for the remainder of their lives living on their friends and waiting for an appointment.

Any bright, capable and industrious man can do more for himself out of office than in it. He will be happier and more independent with a trade or a business of his own. The offices will be filled by somebody. There will be no trouble about that.

The Spaniards in Cuba recently put a sixteen-year-old boy to death while he was too ill to sit up at his trial or stand up to be shot. His mother and sisters were excited because they asked for clemency.

Spring poetry is rolling in and the Georgia poets head the procession.

Sam Small thinks that the Bradley-Martins have the right to spend their wealth on fashionable follies if it pleases them.

One of Atlanta's Little Sisters.

Atlanta has a little sister down on the Georgia road, some thirty miles away, whose peculiar virtues and qualities deserve more than a passing mention.

Conyers is the name of this sister town, and it is a name that stands well in the business and social world.

Some years ago my attention was called to the fact that one cannot turn a street corner in Atlanta without meeting a Conyers man.

After that I made it a point to take a private census on my own account in my daily walks.

In the stores I found dozens of clerks who lived in Conyers. At times the police force had a large percentage of men from that town.

A leading minister, teacher and three prominent county officials were from the same place.

A partner in a big dry goods firm, the president of a bank, a bank cashier, an enterprising wholesale grocery merchant, several wealthy cotton men, some tobacco dealers and a number of other merchants hailed from Conyers.

To this list I soon added two popular physicians, two or three lawyers, several street car drivers and hundreds of men engaged in various occupations, including about forty or fifty drummers.

My census began to interest me, and I kept it up in casual way.

At one time I found in a large newspaper building two or three printers, a proofreader, elevator man, office boy, engineer and one or two others from the town on the Georgia road.

Hundreds of white and black mechanics came from that place.

Even the bill collectors and insurance agents claimed Conyers as their former home.

The man who collected my street tax, and the man who measured my water meter came from the town of Conyers.

I did not ask at the gas office, but I feel sure that Conyers is represented there.

There were so many of them that I gave up the count, but not before I was satisfied that they were all doing well in their new homes. Among them are capitalists, merchants, professional men, many classes of tollers, old but young, besides society young men and pretty girls.

After giving up the count, I had one general answer for all strangers who asked about Atlanta's population.

"About 100,000, and 20,000 of them from Conyers," was my reply.

And then my astonished visitors would ask me to explain myself.

One would naturally suppose that this enormous influx from Conyers must reduce the population of the town.

Not a bit of it. Conyers enjoys a steady growth all the time, has a good trade, and bears a fine reputation in business circles.

Young men start there, accumulate money, seek wider fields, and new people come in to take their places. Some of the original settlers and their families have remained, and most of them are successful and prosperous.

The town has good churches and schools, bright lawyers and physicians and enterprising merchants and bankers.

It is a moral, orderly place, and its people do not take the trouble to lock their doors at night.

Crime is practically unknown there, and the marshal has nothing to do, unless he picks out an ugly man and makes him give bond for his appearance.

The two most popular men run by two of the cleverest and most popular men on the Georgia coast.

Just now the people are getting ready for electric lights and other improvements.

In Conyers the young people are trained to habits of sobriety, industry and economy.

The young men neither drink, nor gamble nor indulge in other dissipation.

When they move to Atlanta and other cities they carry their good habits and business methods with them, and all of them have been successful.

It is a dry town, and the man who wants to borrow money for selfish purposes will have a long road to travel. But easy communication with Atlanta and Covington make the snake unnecessary when a man is willing to pay express charges on his medicine.

Is it a quiet place? Well, it is peaceful, and the people are pleasant and clever.

They take the daily papers, run up to Atlanta frequently, and the youngsters read the new books and are up to date in many things.

Altogether, Atlanta's little sister makes a mighty good showing. She evidently knows how to keep house for herself, and the wayfarers she sends out into the world have proved their ability and pluck.

In the natural course of events the town will grow. It will have more population and more wealth, and when they need them, city improvements and flourishes will be added.

I have singled out Conyers for special mention, because it is in some respects a remarkable community.

But I am aware of the fact that Atlanta has other little sisters within a radius of fifty or sixty miles whose good points deserve the highest praise.

As a rule the average Georgia town is a good place for anybody to live in. Some of the best people I have ever known now live in these small communities, or started there.

With very few exceptions, every successful lawyer, merchant, banker, journalist, artisan or man of affairs in Atlanta came from a town like Conyers or from the farming districts.

Our brilliant men in public life and our beautiful women in society came from the country or from small towns—at least, this is true of the majority.

Atlanta is proud of the sisterhood of towns clustered about her, and she will be as loyal to their interests as they are to hers, from the time when she struggled upward from Sherman's ash heap down to this present day of grace, illumined by the far-reaching aurora of the twentieth century!

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

Some Gilded Misalliances
With the Gilt Rubbed Off

I was about to write somewhat harshly about our many foolish maidens who reject the offers of our own manly youths in order to marry abroad to the discontent of all concerned except the domineering I found an article on the same subject from a pen so much abler than mine that I copy it entire. Strangely enough, it is from The New York Evening Post, and how so good a thing was printed in its columns I do not know, unless Editor Godkin was not on duty at the editorial quarantine the day its author submitted the manuscript.

The author signs himself or herself "An Idler," and this is what he or she writes:

"A dear old American lady who lived the greater part of her life in Rome, and used to receive all who were worth knowing in her spacious drawing rooms far up in the dim fastnesses of a Roman palace, used to say that 'she had only known of one really happy marriage made up of an American girl abroad.' In those days, being young and innocent, we considered the remark very cynical, and in our hearts thought nothing could be more romantic and charming than for a fair compatriot to assume a historic title and retire after her marriage to her husband's estates, to rule smilingly over him and a devoted tenantry, very much as it appears in the last act of a comic opera, when a rose-colored light is burning and the orchestra plays the last brilliant chords of a wedding march. Then, also, there seemed to our perverted sense a sort of poetic justice about the fact that money, gained honestly but prosaically, in groceries or gas, should go to regild an ancient fagon or prop up the crumbling walls of some robber stronghold abroad.

"Alas! many thoughtful years and many cruel realities have taught us that our gracious hostess of the 'seventies,' very nearly, was right, and that marriage, under these conditions is apt to be much more like the comic opera after the curtain has been rung down, when the lights are out, and weary actors, slowly brought back to the present and the positive, are wondering how they are to pay the rent or dodge the 'warrant' in ambush around the corner.

"These marriages come about generally from a want of knowledge of the world. The father becomes rich, the family travel abroad, some mutual friend (often from purely interested motives) produces a suitor for the hand of the girl in the shape of a 'prince' with a title that makes the whole simple American family quiver with delight. After a few visits the suitor declares himself, the girl, seeing that her father loses his head, sees visions of the loved daughter non-nobbling with royalty, and (intoxicating thought!) snubbing the 'swells' at home who had shown great reluctance to recognize him and his family.

"It is next to impossible for him to get any reliable information about his future son-in-law in a country where he has not a single social relation, belongs to no club, and whose idiom is a sealed book to him. Every circumstance conspires to keep the flaws in the article for sale in the background and put the suitor in an advantageous light. After a few weeks' wrestling, pater familias agrees to part with a handsome share of his earnings and a marriage is 'arranged.' In the case where the girl has retained some of her self-respect the suitor is obliged to come to this country for the ceremony. And that the contrast may not be too striking an establishment is hastily got together with hired liveries and new bought carriages (as in a recent case in this state). The sensational papers take it up and publish 'faked' portraits of the bride and her noble spouse. The sovereign of the groom's country (enchanted that some more American money is to be imported into his land) sends an economical present and an autograph letter.

The act ends. Lighthearted and slow muscled, it is a few years' rumors of dissent, and trouble float vaguely back to the girl's family. And finally after a great scandal occurs and there is one dishonored home more in the world, or a wretched, heart-broken woman, thousands of miles away from the friends and relatives who might be some comfort to her, makes up her mind to accept 'anything' for the sake of her children, and tries to build up again some sort of an existence out of the ruins of her lost happiness.

Crime is practically unknown there, and the marshal has nothing to do, unless he picks out an ugly man and makes him give bond for his appearance.

The two most popular men run by two of the cleverest and most popular men on the Georgia coast.

Just now the people are getting ready for electric lights and other improvements.

In Conyers the young people are trained to habits of sobriety, industry and economy.

The young men neither drink, nor gamble nor indulge in other dissipation.

When they move to Atlanta and other cities they carry their good habits and business methods with them, and all of them have been successful.

It is a dry town, and the man who wants to borrow money for selfish purposes will have a long road to travel. But easy communication with Atlanta and Covington make the snake unnecessary when a man is willing to pay express charges on his medicine.

Is it a quiet place? Well, it is peaceful, and the people are pleasant and clever.

They take the daily papers, run up to Atlanta frequently, and the youngsters read the new books and are up to date in many things.

Altogether, Atlanta's little sister makes a mighty good showing. She evidently knows how to keep house for herself, and the wayfarers she sends out into the world have proved their ability and pluck.

In the natural course of events the town will grow. It will have more population and more wealth, and when they need them, city improvements and flourishes will be added.

I have singled out Conyers for special mention, because it is in some respects a remarkable community.

But I am aware of the fact that Atlanta has other little sisters within a radius of fifty or sixty miles whose good points deserve the highest praise.

As a rule the average Georgia town is a good place for anybody to live in. Some of the best people I have ever known now live in these small communities, or started there.

With very few exceptions, every successful lawyer, merchant, banker, journalist, artisan or man of affairs in Atlanta came from a town like Conyers or from the farming districts.

Our brilliant men in public life and our beautiful women in society came from the country or from small towns—at least, this is true of the majority.

Atlanta is proud of the sisterhood of towns clustered about her, and she will be as loyal to their interests as they are to hers, from the time when she struggled upward from Sherman's ash heap down to this present day of grace, illumined by the far-reaching aurora of the twentieth century!

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

It is certainly astonishing that such the most patriotic of nations, with such high

opinions of ourselves and our institutions, should be so ready to hand over 'our daughters and our duties' to the first foreigner who asks them, often requiring less information about him than we would consider necessary before buying a house or a dog.

"In no other nation do the women have this mania for marrying aliens. In no other country would a girl with a large fortune dream of marrying out of her land. Her highest ideal of a husband is a man of her own kind. It is the rarest thing in the world to see a well-born French, German or Italian woman married to a foreigner and living away from her country. We could count the cases we know on the fingers of a hand.

"For how can a woman expect to be happy away from all the little ties and traditions of her youth? If she goes away her friends and even make new ties, as is often done. But the real reason (greater or deeper) of unhappiness lies in the fundamental difference of the whole social structure between her own country and that of her adoption, the radically different way of looking at every side of life.

"Surely a girl must feel that a man who allows a marriage to be arranged for him, and who only signs the contract because its pecuniary clauses are to his satisfaction, and who would withdraw in a moment if these were suppressed, must have an entirely different point of view from her own on all the vital issues of life.

"We do not for a moment doubt that foreign—of course in all this we think of our English cousins as ourselves—make excellent husbands for their own women, but we do think that, except in rare cases, they are unsatisfactory helpmates for American girls. This is so large a subject that we cannot even attempt to touch on more than a side or two of this matter. But to make our idea clearer, we will cite the following contrasted stories:

"The charming sisters of an aristocratic Virginia family, each with an income of over \$40,000 a year, recently married in France. They naturally expected to continue abroad the life they had always led at home, in which opera boxes, saddle horses, and constant entertaining were matters of course. In both cases they discovered that their husbands (neither of them penniless) had entirely different views.

"The first place, it is considered 'bad form' for young married women to entertain in France and, besides, the money was needed for 'improvement,' and in many other ways, and as every sensible French family puts aside at least a third of its income as dower for the children, boys as well as girls, these wives found themselves for the first time in their lives cramped for money, and obliged during their one month a year in Paris to put up with hired traps and depend on their friends for their evenings at the opera."

I must add a line or two here in order to sign my name—unworthily to something that is complete without any comment from me. My only hope is that the girls of Atlanta, who are the best and most beautiful in the world, will continue to have the good hard sense in their little heads which in the past has carried them safely through every country and every court in the world and brought them back to the family bosom without any loss of appreciation for their old friends.

There are princes enough in Georgia for all our Georgia girls, and there is more happiness in one palace on Peachtree street than in a dozen on the Rhine or a whole row in Naples.

THE GREAT NEED OF OUR NAVY is a battleship that will float a few hundred yards in smooth water without turning over.

John Henderson Garnsey, the artist, is certain to be heard from in law and literature. He is a genius.

Dalton, with her 5,000 inhabitants, is entitled to a federal public building. The Argus thinks, if Covington is to have one. Yes, why not? We hope to see both towns favored by Uncle Sam.

The tilt between the ministers and the society women will not do any good. Unnecessarily sharp things have been said on both sides.

About 2,500,000 are waiting in breathless suspense for 250,000 offices under the new administration.

President McKinley will probably ask the leaders of our Lily Whites and Charcoal Blacks when they propose to roll up a republican majority in Georgia.

The outlook brightens for a good Georgia exhibit at the Nashville exposition.

Bill Arp figures it out that an ordinary dinner directly and indirectly employs hundreds of millions of people and costs hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Alabama street extension would soon add millions of dollars to the wealth of the city in the increased value of property.

Atlanta has no mardi gras and she has given up her rex pageants, but every city needs something of the sort. Why not get up a big festival in May and fill our streets with gay processions and give the city up to mirth and music from Piedmont park to Grant park?

Mrs. Arthur Paget, an American lady, recently gave a fancy ball in London which dazzled even that great metropolis. The Americans set the pace.

When society settles down to cards and punch it gets back to the point it started from. It requires neither culture nor refinement to make the majority of people enjoy gaming and gussing.

The advertising fashions of a community change. A few years ago the Atlanta newspapers contained no matrimonial and splay personal advertisements.

We need either better marriage laws or better divorce laws. As matters now stand, the matrimonial tie is a rope of sand.

The Baby's prize questions are turning our population into one vast history class.

That column of questions and answers in The Morning Constitution is a good thing, and it is presided over by one of the most accomplished and best informed journalists in America, Mr. P. J. Moran.

Constitutional Amendments.

MY DREAM SHIP.

Beyond the mists of dreary doubt,
False hopes and fretful fears,
And all the evanescent rout
Of soulless smiles and tears:
Borne by no changeless wind of chance,
But by Faith's gladsome gales
O'er Fancy's fair and free expanse
My dream ship sails and sails.

Where rise the distant headlands dim
Of brighter shores than these,
Where sounds the chant of cherubim
Across the ocean seas;
Far from the tempest and the storm
And all those vocal waters,
Where stars like tropic fireflies swarm
My dream ship sails and sails.

Exploring wondrous realms above
The reach of keener ken,
In regions of eternal love
Unknown to mortal men;
Where beams upon the well of truth
The Light that never fails,
And blithely blooms perennial youth
My dream ship sails and sails.

All taut and trim its course is set
To sunrise shores remote,
No sorrow there nor vain regret,
And no discordant note
Wakes memories of this sin-cursed sod
In wild and woeful walls,
While onward toward the mount of God
My dream ship sails and sails.

There every aspiration fine
My soul shall realize,
To souls of majesty divine
My soaring thoughts shall rise;
And when from that celestial strand
The seraph sentry hails,
My dream ship shall at His command
Forever furth its sails.

Montgomery M. Folson.

SAVED OVER FROM SUNDAY.
What a gloriously beautiful day Sunday was. The wonder of it so filled my soul I have saved over some of the thoughts that were inspired by its tranquil loveliness. The world seemed to have put aside the garments of widowhood, although the blue skies, bending so lovingly low, still bore the chastened and pensive look of recent bereavement and there were traces of tears in the mournful trees that still bowed their heads with sorrow for the dead year.

The sun shone so resplendently that the poor little street arabs of the feathered kingdom, the English sparrows, took heart and chirped cheerily to one another as they flattered about the eaves and along the sidewalks.

Poor little walls of a foreign land! They are the victims of a popular and unreasoning prejudice. People never stop to think what beautiful lessons they teach of contentment under adverse circumstances and surroundings that would drive less hearty and hopeful creatures to the solitudes of the forest afar from the habitations of ungrateful and unappreciative men.

The little vagabonds appeal to me very strongly. I have felt and known what it is to be friendless and alone in a strange place among an unsympathizing people, and I, too, have whistled when my heart was heavy with a woe and a longing unexpressed for just a kindly word and the clasp of a hopeful hand.

Under such circumstances I have imagined that they were the bluebirds and the brown thrushes of my own native clime building their nests in the budding hawthorns, or chattering among the spangled branches of the old plum orchard instead of homeless wanderers like myself, severed from all the ties that bound them to their happier home life in their own native land.

There is always something suggestive of the reduced children of rural birth and upbringing picking rags on the busy streets of the restless city when I watch the English sparrows pliffing straws bits of straw and bright shreds of cloth from the doorsteps or the gutters with which to build their little ragged nests under the eaves of some tottery tenement.

But as I walked abroad Sunday morning with the floods of golden sunlight filtering through the crisp air, already warming with the promise of violet time, I thought what a beautiful thing it is to live. Especially when one's life is surrounded by so many enjoyable things as it is in our own sun-blessed clime. I knew that perhaps today would be dreary and unlovely, but not for long. God sendeth the early and the latter rains that his people may be fruitful and yield her blessings abundantly as a reward for the diligent labor of the children of men. He sendeth the rain in its season on the just as well as on the unjust, and is impartial, as should be expected of an indulgent Father, in the bestowal of His bounties. Therefore we should not murmur when the days are dark and dreary, for that we know that we will be compensated a thousand fold when the crimson glow on the maple and the honeysuckle deluges the world with its delicious perfume.

The older I grow the more observant I am. I have learned not to despise the small things of earth, for in them often lie our greatest blessings and most profound delights. I have become miserly of this air that I breathe, and I am always busy, I have found that by keeping my eyes open I get so much more out of life. By extracting the sweets of the flowers that are at hand, I do not have to wait for those that may never bloom. I watched the faces of the churchgoers radiant with anticipation, and the rose flush on the cheeks of the Sunday school children looking forward with eager and questioning eyes to the next picture that should appear as they turned the pages of the book of life. One must keep the eye clear of envy and malice and idle repinings to be able to see those pictures clearly in all their divine lineaments.

The somber branches of the old cedars that grow in front of my home have been drooping despondently of late as if the terrible visitation of the blizzard had been too much for them, but they seemed to perk themselves up right jauntily Sunday morning as do ancient dimes when a young man pays them a compliment. The sap in the rugged trunks of the old trees had evidently responded to the influence of the genial sunshine and they appeared as if they had awakened to the fact that winter lasts but a short time and that the next year is filled with sunshine and song in this beautiful land. Nobody can ever convince me that trees do not reason like other mortal things. Why should they live so long if they were not made to profit by experience?

The most congenial companions I have ever known were the trees. They have told me things deeper than all lore and I have listened to their voices, sighing or singing, ever since the days when the solemn pines crowned their jubilant around my sylvan home far away. They have spoken to me eloquently of the wonderful past and prophetically of the mysterious future. They have taught me that this life is intended for the development of all that is good and worthy in our beings and that it is full of purpose and not a mere hazard without premeditation or future progress. And Sunday was such a beautiful day for dreams!

M. M. F.

Something About Two
Brainy Atlanta People.

Only the second set of answers to the prize symposium of The Evening Constitution have become public property. On Saturday not only were these answers made known but the names of the winners were disclosed.

The interest this contest has awakened cannot easily be measured, not even by running one's eye down the list of the one thousand names taken from among those who came nearest to the winners. Considering the time it took for this symposium to jump into public popularity, it was marvelous and unparalleled.

What did you hear people talk about on the way home Saturday afternoon? What

simplicity which permitted of the schoolboy's average knowledge being

COMMITTEE IS SELECTED

Stockholders' Protective Committee Has Been Formed in Connection With the Mutual Receivership.

THEY WILL RECEIVE THE STOCK

Messrs. Paul Romare, W. A. Hemphill and R. D. Spalding Appointed as the Protective Committee.

UNITED ACTION IS NOW TAKEN

Plan on Foot To Consolidate the Assets of the Mutual with the Interstate Company, of Columbus—Meeting of Stockholders Will Be Held Sometime Soon To Decide the Matter.

A stockholders' protective committee has been formed in connection with the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, which was placed in the hands of a receiver last Saturday.

The committee is composed of Mr. Paul Romare, first vice president of the Atlanta National bank; Colonel W. A. Hemphill, president of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and Dr. R. D. Spalding, president of the Gramling-Spalding Company, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes.

These gentlemen have consented to act in the capacity named at earnest solicitation of a number of shareholders who desire them to do so.

The contract under which the shareholders will deposit their stock with this committee provides explicitly that the costs, expenses and fees shall not exceed a given amount, which is much less than each individual shareholder would have to pay if no united action were taken.

Blanks are now being prepared and when a shareholder deposits his or her stock with the committee they will receive a written receipt for the same.

The committee is composed of three of the best known gentlemen in the financial and business world of Atlanta, and there will not be the slightest risk in placing stock in their hands, as their integrity and business judgment is beyond question.

TO CONSOLIDATE WITH INTERSTATE.

A scheme is now under consideration, which, if carried out successfully, will consolidate the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association with the Interstate Building and Loan Association, of Columbus.

As soon as the officers of the latter named association learned of the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Atlanta association last Saturday they took the train for this city and spent the day yesterday in consultation with the officers and several of the leading stockholders of the local association.

The officers who came to Atlanta were E. P. Dismukes, president; C. E. Beach, general manager, and W. A. Wimbush, counsel.

The plan under consideration is for the Interstate Association to take the sound assets of the Southern Mutual and issue to the shareholders stock in the Interstate to the amount of the assets which are transferred to them.

After the sound assets are taken by the Interstate Association, the receiver can then wind up the affairs of the Mutual which are not considered here.

The plan is thought to be an excellent one by the officers of the home association who were at the conference which was held yesterday, but of course it will have to be submitted to the stockholders for confirmation, which will necessitate the calling of a special stockholders' meeting to be held this week, at which time the matter can be presented to them, and if it meets with favor the naming of a permanent receiver can be fought when the case is presented to Judge Chandler for consideration next Saturday.

Judge Anderson, who was appointed temporary receiver of the association last Saturday, has taken charge of the assets of the association and will conduct the business until the receivership is either dissolved or made permanent.

He is in Pulaski county today and could not be seen and asked to express himself upon the merits of the proposed plan.

WHERE THE TROUBLE STARTED.

The failure of the association is attributed in an indirect way to the appointment of a receiver for the Southern Building and Loan Association at Knoxville a few days ago.

The Southern, at Knoxville, was the largest association of the kind in the world.

THE DANGER

to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding and dread with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial is appreciated by but few. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her, ere she presses to her bosom her babe.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

allays Nervousness, and so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—is left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend," and the time of recovery shortened.

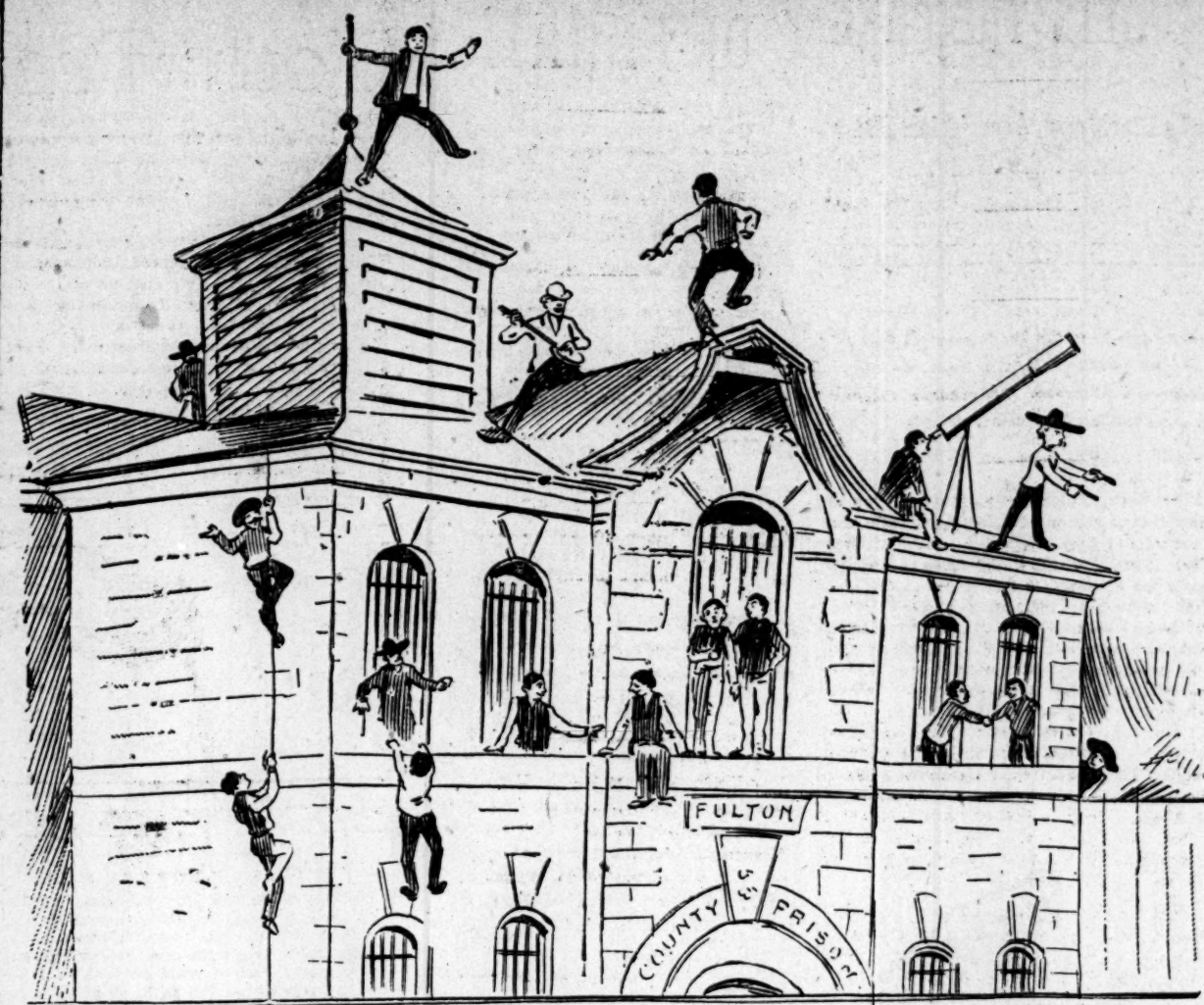
"I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly and easily. All agree that her labor was shorter and less painful."

JOHN G. POLBELL, Macon, Ga.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

300Ks Containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent FREE any address upon application, by THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PRISONERS STAY WHERE THEY BELONG.



THIS SORT OF THING DON'T GO UNDER SHERIFF NELMS.

and with the appointment of a receiver for it, seven other associations at Knoxville passed into the hands of receivers. This caused a panic among the stockholders of other associations throughout the country, and as a result a rush of withdrawals have flooded the home offices of the companies doing a building and loan business.

The failure of the Tennessee association has frightened the holders of stock in the Georgia associations, and hence the appointment of a receiver for the Mutual on Saturday, although the officers of the institution claim that it is perfectly solvent.

The local association does business in several other states, but as yet no action has been taken by the stockholders residing outside the state of Georgia.

EXPENSES WERE VERY LIGHT.

When the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association receivership matter is investigated it is certain that some lively complaints will be made against the officers of the concern.

It seems that the expenses of the association have been enormous, considering the business it did, and there has been a great deal of talk about the accounts showing the items of expense.

Some of the Mutual stockholders have found, upon investigation, that the expenses of that company have far exceeded those of similar companies, and when the stockholders meet it is certain that a rigid investigation will be made.

The accounts are being compared, and when the matter comes up this feature of it will be an important one for discussion.

SUPREME COURT TODAY.

Judge Gober Will Sit with the Justices on an Important Case.

Other Court News.

The supreme court met this morning. Chief Justice Simmons presiding; present, Justices Lumpkin, Atkinson, Cobb and Little. Justice Fish being kept at home by the serious illness of his wife.

Several important cases were set for today, among them that of Turney against the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, from the Rome circuit, in which three of the justices were disqualified. In consequence of that fact Governor Atkinson requested Judge Gober to sit on the bench, to sit on the bench, making a full court of four judges. On account of the absence of Justice Fish the case was passed temporarily this morning.

The interesting features of the case are that about three years ago Dr. P. L. Turney, of Rome, lost his house by fire. It was insured in the Southern Mutual for \$2,000, and the company refusing to pay the insurance, suit was brought to recover, and the case has been in the courts ever since.

Colonel R. A. Denny, of the firm of Reed & Denny, of Rome, is in attendance, looking after the interests of the plaintiff.

The first case taken up was that of Alexander et al. against the Trust and Deposit Company of New York, bondholders of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad Company. The suit is for supplies furnished the road in connection with and operating the same just prior to the time that it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and the claim amounts to about \$15,000. Hon. Dupont Query is in attendance with Judge Miller, of Macon, representing the plaintiffs.

The case of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company against the city council of Augusta, involving the entire street railway system of Augusta, is also set for today. It is a very important case, and the briefs cover 105 pages of type-written matter.

Among the prominent attorneys in attendance, additional to those mentioned, are Messrs. W. A. Hawks and E. A. Hawkins, of Americus; W. K. Miller, Joseph R. Lamar and Joseph Gannahl, of Augusta; Alex. Erwin, of Athens, and Washington Densau, of Macon.

A MONUMENT FOR ILLINOIS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Generals Boynton and Fullerton arrived today with Smith H. Atkins, Major J. A. Connolly, Colonel J. G. Everett, Colonel J. A. Blodgett and Colonel E. D. Swain, members of the Illinois Chickamauga park commission.

They went to the battlefield looking for a suitable place to erect a monument to the Illinois troops.

General Tucker accompanies them.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Athens, February 8.—Advices received here today from Canaan say that the Greek squadron has arrived at that place and that upon arriving failed to salute the Turkish flag according to custom.

The officer in command of the British warships at Canaan paid a visit to the commander of the Greek vessels immediately upon their arrival.

Dispatches also say that the Christians and the Moslems at Retimo, Crete, are making preparations for a battle.

STILL IN A BRIER PATCH

Revenue Officers Make a Big Raid in Haralson County and Capture Two Men.

MOONSHINERS ESCAPE LATER

They Are Left in a Depot by the Marshals and Quickly Depart for Parts Unknown.

MARSHALS' EXCITING MAN HUNT

They Came in Contact with Sundry Briers and Succeeded in Capturing an Outfit, but After All Lose Their Prize by the Clever Escape of the Moonshiners.

Deputy Marshal W. J. Duke, his son, C. H. Duke, and Deputy Collector E. W. Rembert arrived in the city yesterday morning after one of the most exciting and successful revenue raids that has been conducted in this state for several years.

It was successful because two of the largest stills that have been discovered in some time were captured and many gallons of beer and whiskey were destroyed.

The moonshiners who were captured in the still succeeded in making their escape, however, but the officers have organized a thorough search for them, and in all probability in the course of a few days they will again be in the clutches of the law.

The still was located about two miles from Latham's postoffice, Haralson county, and has been giving the authorities trouble for some time. It was known that a large still was somewhere in that neighborhood, but all the efforts of the officers to locate and capture it have been baffled.

It was decided that it must be captured at all means, and with this object in view the three men who have already been mentioned, and who are counted as three of the best officers in the service of the government, were sent out to make the raid, Deputy Marshal Duke being at the head of the party.

After some little trouble they succeeded in finding a man who would lead them to the still, and they started out. They did not know but the guide might prove false, and they were at all times on the lookout for an ambush, but nothing of the kind occurred and they arrived safely at the still about 12 o'clock in the day.

When they had arrived and taken a look at the place where the still was concealed they began to realize why all of their previous efforts to capture it had been in vain. So carefully had it been concealed and so adapted was the ground for the location that a party of men might pass within fifty feet of the place where the still was in operation and never suspect that they were within fifty miles of a blockade distillery.

STILL IN A BRIER PATCH.

The guide told the officers where the still was and they began to make their way toward it. It was in the midst of an immense briar patch, and sundry scratches were received by the officers before they arrived at the door of the stillhouse. When they reached the door they pushed it open without a word of warning and walked in, at the same time covering the two men who were on the inside with their pistols.

No resistance was made, and the capture was soon effected. Two large stills were found and one was being operated at the time that the officers walked into the room. Both of these stills were destroyed, as were also 1,000 gallons of beer and about twenty gallons of singlings. The latter is whiskey which is only half made.

The two men proved to be T. J. Davidson and his son, John Davidson. These two men were taken to Fulton, near by, where they were held in custody.

The officers were very successful in their mission, and the men had no prospect at all of going to jail.

THE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

It was probably on this account that the officers were more lenient with their prisoners than they would have otherwise been.

The men were then taken to the station and were to have been brought to this city on the next train. When it was almost time for the train to arrive the officers stepped into the office, leaving the men in the waiting room.

The tickets had no sooner been bought when a commotion was heard on the outside, and by the time that the officers returned to where they had left their prisoners they were gone. Realizing that they had escaped a search was immediately instituted and that part of the country for miles around was scoured, but the search was fruitless. The officers then returned to this city, arriving here one day late on account of the escape. They will return in a few days and expect to have no difficulty in locating the runaways.

COMMISSIONER BROYLES BINDS A MOONSHINER OVER TO BIRMINGHAM COURT, GREATLY TO HIS SURPRISE.

Saturday afternoon United States Commissioner Broyles bound over Sherman Bell to the United States court at Birmingham on the charge of moonshining.

The arrest was made by Deputy Collector John Moore, and the capture of the old moonshiner and his still was an exciting one.

Some time ago word was received that a still was being operated in Haralson county near the state line, and Mr. Pat Moore was sent to make the capture. When he arrived at the house where the still was found he could find no one in sight and began to investigate.

He went to the cellar, where he found a still in full blast. When he walked into the room, Tom Bell, who is a son of Sherman Bell, made a dive for the window, but the plucky officer pulled him back by the legs and arrested him with his father.

The still was then destroyed. It was found that the moonshiners had so arranged the still that the smoke came out of the chimney, and when the still was in operation they would build a fire in the grate which was on the first floor.

Tom Sherman, the man who tried to escape by way of the window, succeeded in giving the officers the slip before they left the house and has been seen no more. A search is being made for him, however, and it is expected that he will be captured in a few days.

At the trial Saturday Sherman Bell acknowledged his guilt, and in some way the idea had taken root in his head that if he proved that he did not live in this state he would be liberated. With the object of proving this he had many witnesses present who swore that he lived just across the state line in Clayburn county, Alabama. He so thoroughly demonstrated to Commissioner Broyles that he did not live in this state that he was bound over to appear at the Birmingham court instead of being brought before Judge Newman.

His bond was fixed at \$300, which he failed to make. He is now in the Fulton county jail and will be taken to Birmingham as soon as possible.

DALLAS RABURN ARRAIGNED.

Dallas Raburn, of Haralson county, was brought before Commissioner Broyles this morning on the charge of running a blockade distillery. Many of the most important witnesses were absent, and this account the trial was postponed until next Monday morning. Raburn was allowed to return to his home and by next Monday it is thought the other witnesses can be secured.

WAR RECORD CAN BE PURCHASED

All That Were Printed for Free Distribution Have Long Since Been Disposed Of.

Washington, February 8.—To correct erroneous impressions as to the official record of the war of the rebellion which have recently been published in regard to a general distribution of the valuable work to public libraries, the war department requests the publication of this statement:

Under the act of congress approved August 7, 1882, 11,000 copies of the war record were ordered printed, and 8,300 were placed at the disposal of members of the forty-seventh congress, to be sent to such libraries, etc., as they should designate, 1,000 copies were directed to be distributed to the several executive departments of the government, and 1,000 to officers of the army and contributors to the work. All these sets have been distributed.

Members of the present congress have no copies for free distribution, and those authorized to be distributed by the war department and other executive departments were long since disposed of.

Seven hundred copies of the 11,000 printed were reserved for sale at about the cost of press work and paper, and the only way the work can now be obtained is by purchase.

MR. BRANAN MR. GENTRY

It Seems That These Two Men Will Be Elected Police Commissioners by Council.

JOHNSON WILL NOT ANNOUNCE

He Says the Whole Matter Rests with the Council and He Has Nothing to Say.

WHAT THE GOSSIPS HAVE TO SAY

There Are Those Who Will Not Concede Gentry's Election—Other Candidates Who Are Mentioned—Election To Occur at the Council Meeting on the First Monday in March.

At the council meeting to be held on the 1st of March the election of two police commissioners will take place to fill the vacancies which will occur on the expiration of the terms of Commissioners George E. Johnson and J. C. A. Branan.

It is generally conceded that Commissioner Branan will succeed himself and interest will center in the selection of a successor to Commissioner Johnson.

Those who claim to be posted say that Mr. W. T. Gentry will come in the winner.

This morning Commissioner Johnson was asked if he would be a candidate, and he replied:

"No, I have nothing to say on that line. I have never made an announcement of the kind in my life and I will not do so now."

"It is understood, Mr. Johnson," he was told, "that Mr. Gentry has an almost certain chance of being elected."

"That is with the council," was the reply.

"And you will not make an announcement of your candidacy?"

"No, I certainly will not."

Several names were mentioned in connection with the election, among which are John A. Colvin, J. F. Lester and John Welch.

The political forces have been quietly at work for some weeks past, and two factions in the council, or rather, two factions who have a pull with the council, have drawn up a line of battle. Those interested most in the outcome of the election have been at sea until within the past two or three days, but this morning there appears to be something tangible and the political gossips are giving out Gentry as the winner.

Mr. Gentry is the well-known telephone manager and has been identified with the city in a business way for many years. If elected, he will make a very efficient city official.

The opposition, however, has not yet given up the fight and they will not admit that it is whipped.

Mr. Gentry has not signified any intention to accept if chosen; in fact, he has made no personal effort to secure the election, but his friends have been doing some work in his behalf.

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The election will be one of the features of the meeting of the council on the first Monday in March.

DENOUNCES THE DECISION

FINDING IN THE TENNESSEE ASYLUM CASE OBJECTED TO.

Two Patients Met Violent Deaths, but the Authorities Are Exonerated. More Investigations May Follow.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Royal Arcanumites who preferred charges are indignant over the decision of the state charity board, which exonerated the state authorities of the asylum for the insane from blame for the violent death of Ben S. Hoff and Joe Brown, of this city.

M. Rosenheim, of the Chattanooga council, denounces the decision as an outrage and declares the board is in collusion with the asylum authorities, and will demand a further investigation.

WOUNDED IN A QUARREL.

Negroes Get Into a Fight and One Shoots the Other.

West Point, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Thomas Todd and Henry Richardson, two negroes residing just over the line in Lanette, got into a quarrel over a game of cards yesterday evening.

Richardson struck Todd across the neck with a stick, whereupon Todd pulled out his revolver and fired three shots at Richardson, one taking effect in the left groin.

The wound is not thought to be fatal.

MR. PETER FARRELL DEAD.

He Succumbed to a Cancer of the Throat Last Night.

Mr. Peter Farrell, well known in this city, died last night at 11 o'clock at his late residence, 46 Mitchell street. His death was caused by a cancer of the throat, which had been troubling him for some time, and his friends knew that there was no hope for him.

He came to this country from Ireland in 1867 and has been one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of this place ever since. He was a tailor by trade and was a member of the Catholic church. He had reached the age of seventy-three years and until the cancer, which caused his death, developed, he was in good health.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the interment will be at Westview cemetery.

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No. 108 Canal Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ESTABLISHED 1857.

WE MEAN STRICTLY BUSINESS!

And are determined to close out our Retail Department at once

Cottage Dinner Sets, in white English Porcelain, real China finish, just the thing for new beginners and small families, only \$2.98
Cottage Dinner Sets, in blue Delft under glass patterns, only \$4.98
Cottage Dinner Sets in assorted decorations, gold edges and handles, finest English Porcelain, only \$5.98
Full Dinner Sets of 104 pieces, assorted decorations, gold edges and handles, English Porcelain, real China finish, only \$11.98
Our regular price \$17.50
Haviland China Dinner Sets, the very latest shapes, hand-painted in the handsomest decorations, our own importations, only \$22.50
Regular price, \$35.00
A full line of Haviland White China; you may have it at what it cost to import.

A Bonanza for Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Greenwood China and Decorated English Porcelain, double thick deep and flat dishes, 3 and 4 inches, only 5c

Great Bargains on our 10c Counter
Elegant Stone China Bowls and Pitchers, only 74c pair
Decorated-to-piece Toilet Sets, \$1.98
Beautiful Hand-Painted Toilet Sets, gold tracings, 12 pieces, large size, for \$4.98
Maddock's English Porcelain Toilet Sets, plain white, new shapes, \$1.75

Our Stock is going fast, and this is your last opportunity to buy real elegant goods at less than they cost to import. This is our Closing Sale.

Mail Orders Will Receive Careful Attention. No Charge for Packing Out-of-Town Orders.

CARVER & HARPER,
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BABY CARRIAGES

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BEAUTIES

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Stove & Furniture Co.

65-87 WHITEHALL, - - - - 70-72 S. BROAD.

PROTECTION FOR COTTON.

Continued from First Page.

all growers of sea island cotton to band themselves together in an organization for the protection of their mutual interests in many respects. Year by year the crop of sea island cotton increases, and prices decrease correspondingly with the



A TALK WITH FIGHTING FITZ

Bob Says He Is in Good Condition
and Will Win.

NO NEW TACTICS TO PLAY

Will Go at Corbett from the Beginning and Hopes to Put Him Out Inside of Ten Rounds—Where the Two Big Fellows Will Train—Many Sports Will Go from the South.

New York, February 8.—The New York Journal has just secured a timely interview with Bob Fitzsimmons.

Before another Sunday rolls around Bob will have departed for Nevada to make final preparations for meeting James J. Corbett on March 17th, in what is universally admitted will be the greatest pugilistic event in the annals of fistiana. Corbett has been training assiduously for this fight for some months until at the present moment he is in condition to battle for a king's ransom. Fitzsimmons, on the other hand, started in to take exercise, and that of a very light character, only ten days or so ago. This delay in beginning heavy training is in strongly marked contrast to Fitzsimmons's behavior on all former occasions, as it has been customary to move with him and belongings to some quiet place where he systematically carries out a prescribed course of training for several months antedating the event.

His failure to start according to his honored custom in this, the most important battle of his career, has given rise to much speculation among the sporting fraternity to assign some reason for his conduct. Corbett's friends are loud in proclaiming their doubt of the antipodean's sincerity. They maintain that it is something unheard of to see a principal in the greatest encounter of the age wandering about New York, a journey of five days from the selected battle ground, and within five weeks of the day of the big contest.

A GLANCE AT FITZ.—Why has he not started before, and when will he begin heavy training? are the questions awaiting answers on all sides. To the cynics, who doubt the antipodean's sincerity, it will be more or less gratifying to learn that first of all Fitzsimmons's prime condition releases him from a long stage of heavy training, and secondly that his delayed departure for Nevada is due entirely to the serious illness of a member of his family, a crisis for better or worse having been daily expected.

Could these same cynics see Fitzsimmons, well equipped up and wearing sweaters and cap, followed by his new pet, Yaraum, the wrestling great Dane, trudging along each morning to and around Central park, on his twelve-mile jaunt, and returning to his hotel dripping with perspiration, they would think differently. And, perhaps, could these alarmists follow Fitz to his rooms in the Barbours hotel, and note his trip to the but for his exercise with the dumbbells and wrist machine, and note his condition, they would hesitate long before again commenting unfavorably on the Cornishman.

Bob Fitzsimmons is in superb condition for this fight, and he looks it. His flesh is firm and smooth, his muscles hard, but pliable, while his massive chest and back denote great strength and power. His face and eyes show that he is not dissatisfied. In fact, Bob Fitzsimmons could not possibly be in better physical condition than he is at present. And he knows it.

While he was being rubbed with alcohol after his bath yesterday, Fitzsimmons discoursed as follows: "So the contest is fixed, that I am not training properly. Well, I suppose that Corbett's friends will want me to follow their instructions. It should be just their pie if I don't get right and my loss. Such kickers and cranks I never heard of. Why they will expect me to fight by their directions soon."

WHAT BOB SAYS.

"I have heard so much lately about what I am doing, and what Corbett is going to do to me on March 17th that I often wonder where the tales come from. Well, I don't care what people think about my training. I am going to do the fighting, and know just how I should be. I feel great, and am fit to enter the ring now. My mind is good and strong, and the only thing necessary for me is to become accustomed to the high altitude of Nevada. I will have four long weeks to do this before the fight."

"How do you propose fighting Corbett?" "I don't know, but he does, or rather says he does. I have read where Corbett says that I am a tricky fighter. Perhaps

I am, but the best trick I know is landing my fists on the jaw just hard enough to knock men out, and I hope to show Mr. Corbett how this little affair is accomplished. Isn't it nonsensical for him to talk about tricks? What fighter does he know whom I tricked, unless, as I say, he calls the knock-out trick?"

"Corbett says that you are rehearsing several new blows for this fight; is that true?" "Well, he must be a mind reader! Where does he get his information? New blows for him? Not on his life! Any of the old ones will suit me, and if I get my right or left to any part of his pompadour head he will hit the floor very early, and I don't think that he will get up, either."

"Have you any ideas formed on the way you shall fight Corbett?" "HAD NO IDEAS. "No, I have not; and if I had I would not tell it. It is just this way with me. I might make up my mind to do a certain thing in a fight, when a blow from my opponent or even a feint would compel me to change my tactics. When I face Corbett my fighting will be governed entirely by the movements of my opponent. I will see my opportunity in the very first round, and then it may take me several to find his weakness. You may depend, however, that I will find his weak points. I am just as confident as ever that I will win."

"How many rounds will the fight last?" "How can I possibly tell? That is the kind of bluster Corbett indulges in. He is a man with a disdainful look. Then brightening up and clapping his hands, he said: "So Corbett is going to have a doctor in his camp, hey? Well, is not that a bit surprising to his friends?"

"Now, there is just one thing that I am going to insist upon before we fight, and that is to have my physician examine Corbett. I have my own ideas why this should be done. I know that this Nevada law calls for a medical examination, but I want my own physician to examine Corbett before we fight. I don't propose to have another if I can help it."

"What about the verisopie pictures?" "Oh, I don't care a damn about the picture machine. The only thing I was anxious about was not to let Corbett get any more privileges out of this fight than I could get. I am glad that the pictures will be made, just for one thing."

"Usually you will hear about ten thousand dollars being offered for a fight with Corbett. With the pictures, there will be no chance of people saying that a foul was committed in one round, clinching to avoid punishment in another and running away indulged in. The pictures can't lie."

HANLON MAY ROW IN ENGLAND

Expedition Across the Atlantic and to Australia Proposed for Canadian Oarsmen.

Several Canadian oarsmen are likely to try their luck in England this year. A subscription, it is said, is being raised in Toronto to defray the expenses of Gaudaur and Edward Durman, Hanlon's nephew, on a trip to England. Hanlon himself is expected to accompany them, and it is stated that Hanlon himself will go to England this summer and row Barry on the Tyne for \$1,000 a side.

English rowing men favor the scheme, as they hope the coming of foreigners may put fresh heart into professional sculling, which is in a bad way in England. The Tyne is not much better off than the Thames, and there is much chance that the North Countrymen will take up the challenge in earnest than the Thames watermen.

WHERE EVERY ONE PLAYS POLO

Boys Learn the Game in Parts of India from the Time They Can Hit the Ball.

India furnishes the one part of the world where polo is the pastime of the people. In fact, the game is the sole amusement of the inhabitants of the hilly countries on the southern side of Hindu Kush. These places Oligit and Chitral are names which England's recent "little wars" have made familiar.

Every boy begins to play on foot, as soon as he is strong enough to hit a ball. When the boy becomes a man he plays on a poney, and leads but little practice to become a good player. Each village has its polo ground. Instead of boards there are low walls around the ground. These walls are used by the villagers as seats, from which to view the game. The teams are larger than ours, there being seldom fewer than five a side, and sometimes as many as ten.

The game is started by one of the chiefs who rides from goal at full gallop. When in the middle of the ground, he hits the ball while in the air and it is then in play. When a goal is made one of the sides which hit the goal must get down from his poney and pick up the ball. If this is not done the ball may be hit out again and the goal does not count. Poles are never changed, and the game sometimes lasts two hours, so their condition must be excellent. The best team at present is the Nagar team, which bears the title of champion.

SPORTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Toronto will have its third annual horse show April 28th and 29th and May 1st, the exhibition taking place in the building known as the Armories. Bigger things are expected than in any previous year, as a splendid show has been found to constitute a splendid medium for the sale of horses to be sent from Boston, whose show will be held the previous week, owing to the new regulations which allow horses not thoroughly to be sent across the border for exhibition purposes without payment of duty. This bill passed last winter and is being carried through the efforts of Mr. S. W. Howland.

The Cyclists' Touring Club, of England, has offered prize of 20 guineas for the best design of a baggage car adapted for the safe conveyance of bicycles. The object is to stir the English railroad companies to provide provision for the conveyance of the chief points which competitors are asked to keep in view are adaptability to the purposes of an ordinary baggage car, economy of space, and the design will be adjudicated upon by a committee composed of practical cyclists and representatives of the leading railway companies.

Broadway A. C. yesterday cabled to Richard K. Fox, in London, offering \$3,000 for the contest.

Articles of agreement for a match at chess between Jackson W. Showalter, of Kentucky, and Harry N. Pillsbury, of Brooklyn, were signed Saturday evening. The match, which is for a total stakes of \$2,000, was initiated by the Brooklyn Chess Club, and the entire amount of the stakes is deposited with its president, Josiah J. Mareson, who is the stakeholder and also the referee of the match. The winner must score seven victories before his opponent scores six, or, if the opponent is at six, then the victor must score ten wins. Drawn games do not count on the score.

The first game will be played on Wednesday evening at the Hamilton Club, Remsen street, Brooklyn.

The British players in the international chess tournament for the championship of the cup given by Sir George Newman, which were won last year by the Americans, are J. H. Blackburne, G. E. Bellingham, J. H. Blake, H. H. Cole, E. M. Jackson, H. Jacobs, T. Lawrence, C. D. Lock, D. Y. Mills and H. E. Atkins. The match will be played by cable, will begin on Friday, the British players being at the Hotel Cecil, in this city, and the Americans at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn.

"Tommy" Ryan, of Syracuse, and "Tommy" Tracy, of Australia, will meet in a twenty round bout in Syracuse on the 24th instant.

Roberts, the English champion billiard player, has accepted a challenge to play for the championship. The agreement is, however, not yet signed.

"Paddy" O'Toole, of Bay City, Mich., was given a decision over "Danny" Connors, of Buffalo, N. Y., in a ten round bill, at the close of the fourth round, on Friday night, at Saginaw, Mich.

An effort is being made to match "Denver" Ed Smith, who has just returned from South Africa, against Peter Maher or Choyne, for \$2,000 a side and a purse offered by "Dan" Stuart.

John Clearwater, of New York, and "Nat" Ballard, of Bayonne, N. J., will be the contestants for \$250 a side in a continuous pool match, of 500 points up, which will begin tomorrow night at Bayonne.

Steamboat Springs, Nev., a small town twelve miles from Carson City, has been selected by James J. Corbett for his training quarters. The decision was made today after Corbett had received all but positive assurances from "Dan" Stuart that the fight with Fitzsimmons will take place at Carson. Corbett will begin work at his training quarters about a week from Wednesday. He finished his theatrical season recently at Kansas City Mo., and will leave for San Francisco, where he will spend a few days, going from there to Steamboat Springs. On his way to San Francisco he will stop at Salt Lake City, where he is billed for a sparring exhibition with his partner, McVey, on Tuesday night.

There has been another new athletic club organized in England which will give boxing lessons. The club has been organized by Kid Lovell of a \$3,000 prize to meet Eddie Connel, of St. John's, N. B., in a twenty round bout during Derby week.

Jack McAuliffe, the retired light-weight champion of the world, arrived in New York Saturday from San Francisco, where he has looked for over six months. McAuliffe looked to be in splendid condition and told his friends he had retired from the ring for good, as his arm, which he broke in his contest with Owen Ziegler, of Philadelphia, two years ago, would never be well enough to allow him to fight again. McAuliffe has decided to become a manager and will manage Tom Sharkey, the sailor; Harry Peppers, of California, and Anthony J. Barry, of New York. He expected that Sharkey would accompany McAuliffe to this city, but McAuliffe told him to stay in California and take a rest. Sharkey is very anxious to go to New York, but McAuliffe is in a limited round contest or to a finish, and McAuliffe will try hard to arrange a match.

Philadelphia will probably be selected as the place for the next national meet of the League of the American Wheelmen. Members of the assembly of the League of American Wheelmen have voted by mail on the question and indications thus far favor Philadelphia. Quakeries have long been worked hard to secure the meet and have worked hard for it. It is said that President Elliott, of the League of American Wheelmen, will make public the vote cast on next Monday.

President Von Der Ahe, of the St. Louis Browns, has returned from Cleveland and Indianapolis, where he had conferences with baseball magnates, Robinson and Brush. He was positive in his statement that no deal had been made with either, but he admitted that he tried to secure a shortstop, second baseman and pitcher from Cleveland.

"Robison wanted the earth," was the way Von Der Ahe explained his failure to bring three of the crack players back with him.

"You can say, however, that while negotiations with Robinson and Brush are at a standstill, they are not off by any means, and when Robinson finds out he is up against it in the Sunday time business, he may reconsider my plan to strengthen the Browns with some of his best players."

"This will not prevent us making every effort to improve our club. An offer will be made to President Robinson to send him to Baltimore meeting next week for Amos Rusie, the star New York twirler."

Don Der Ahe said the Connor-Holliday deal had not yet been consummated, but would be shortly.

Patsy Donovan, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has already selected the uniforms for his team next season. When the team plays at home the men will wear white and seal brown uniform, but while they are away their uniform will be light gray. The Smoky City crowd should make a very attractive appearance with these two talkative uniforms and if the players imagine they look good in uniforms they might possibly play all the harder to win games.

Corney Flynn, ex-pitcher of the Giants, who was traded to the Washington team with Charley Farrell last season, will in all probability be released by the Senators to the Toronto team. Flynn was expected to turn out to be a very promising pitcher.

HARPER WENT FISHING.

Justice of Peace Contestant Explains the Story of His Absence.

J. W. Harper, who it was alleged had slipped down to evade giving Judge Orr a chance to serve notice on him in the justice of the peace contest, returned this morning. Harper was seen by an Evening Constitution reporter this morning and made the following statement:

"I feel indignant over the charges that I was making an effort to evade the serving of notice to Judge Orr. I gave notice on the Friday evening before we closed Monday, and it appears to me that the notice was treated with contempt, as it seems no attention was given the matter until I had left the city."

"My leaving the city was on a pleasure trip. I went hunting with a friend near Macon, and have been in south Macon ever since."

"I did not leave here until last Tuesday morning, and it seems to me that they had a full time to serve notice on me. It has not hurt my contest, but it has caused several of my creditors to feel a little nervous, and I think I will take some steps in the courts toward having the matter set right."

"DE DAHK SERGET" GETS THE CAKE

Luke Blackburn Association Has a Live Cake Walk.

MUSICIANS GET TANGLED UP

The Judge Has To Be Escorted Out of the Hall—Many Rows Prevent Monotony—A German Trombone Player a Disturbing Element.

New York, February 8.—Melinda Jones, the yellow parlor maid, had just thrown the train of her dress over her arm and had taken the arm of kinky-haired Procter Knott for the Greater New York cakewalk, when the trouble broke out in the orchestra. The Luke Blackburn Association was about to bring to a successful termination the most pretentious function in its social career when the deplorable event took place.

In expanding himself for an outburst on the clarinet the colored player had inadvertently leaned over against the expansive front of the German trombone player.

The people in the rural towns were now helping the fanatics with arms and money. The government has been informed that several foreigners have joined the fanatics and are pushing forward a more scientific military organization among them.

Two small towns were pillaged and burned by the fanatics yesterday. In several skirmishes with the federal troops the latter were defeated.

The fanatics have obtained steam launches and now patrol the rivers and streams in the district where they are strongest.

In this way the range of the devastation committed by them is extended and the utmost terror prevails in that region.

SUMTER COUNTY FAIR.

John M. Green, of Atlanta, Will Contribute To Getting It Up Next Fall.

Americus, Ga., February 8.—The Sumter county fair is almost a surety. The Times-Recorder has the following concerning the contribution of an Atlanta man toward its success:

"Already a deep interest is aroused here at the suggestion of a county fair next fall, and the people of Sumter are going to have such an exhibition if enterprise and determination can win."

The first suggestion to this end, as made by the Times-Recorder yesterday, struck a popular chord, and many favorable comments were heard. While the project is yet to be passed upon by the Sumter County Agricultural Society, there is little doubt that the hearty co-operation of that body will be secured.

"This done, the Times-Recorder feels assured that our merchants and business men will do all they can to promote the enterprise."

"Among the first to render assistance and encouragement yesterday was Mr. John M. Green, of Atlanta, president of the American Guano Company. Yesterday the Times-Recorder, with the first mention of the proposed fair, reached him before noon, and shortly thereafter came a telegram from him assuring us of his hearty co-operation. Mr. Green was quick to realize the beneficial results thus to accrue to the farmers of this section, and will give the enterprise material assistance."

"He will contribute two tons of fertilizer, John M. Green's Formula and American Guano, to be used as the managers think best, and will otherwise aid and encourage them in their praiseworthy effort to advance our agricultural interests."

"A farmer himself, Mr. Green naturally feels interested in the advancement of agriculture and is always ready to assist wherever he can."

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

The man who read in the almanac that this would be a mild winter and on the strength of the statement swapped his overcoat for a shotgun, is now hunting for the weather prophet.—Athens Banner.

It would not be a bad idea for the father of boys to teach them the example of keeping off the streets at night.—Seneca Press.

There is nothing like constant employment to keep people out of mischief. Work is a great preservative of good morals.—Seneca Enterprise.

The weather having cleared up again and the snow disappeared, the weary dueling can come out from his lair once more and stretch his languid limbs, catch the inspiration of the bracing weather and breathe the fresh air of the morning with a roar of sentiment to the sound of roaring wintry winds.—Rome Commercial.

The Evening Constitution has the great advantage of a new outfit that is quite up to the date of the new journalism, and its attractive appearance scores a point in its favor at first glance. Its news arrangement is good, enabling the reader to find what he wants and skip what he doesn't want with the least possible trouble. So far the paper is certainly all that its most sanguine friends could have expected for it. The advent of The Evening Constitution has been a distinct gain to Georgia journalism.—Griffin News.

Ingersoll may give up the practice of law, but at all events will retain his attorneyship of his satanic majesty.—American Herald.

Collectors have a hard time, especially when the frost is bad. A certain collector for a furniture house called to see a party the other day and went away with his head down. The lady paid him, but it was with her tongue.—Columbus Call.

A populist legislator has introduced a bill in the Oklahoma legislature to prohibit the collection of debts for one year. If his party will incorporate that as a plank in its platform it will draw recruits from every section of the country.—Macon News.

No woman, says an exchange, can look beautiful when she is chewing gum. By gum, that's so.—American Times-Recorder.

In the sadness and solitude of defeat Peffer may cut off his whiskers.—Thomasville Times.

End of ANGRY WORK OF FANATICS Your Troubles

Progress of Revolutionists in Argentina Marked by the Burned and Pillaged Villages.

FOREIGNERS ASSISTING THEM

A Thousand of Well Armed, Organized Men Now Concentrated in Bahia.

THE RURAL DISTRICTS IN TERROR

The Government Becomes Alarmed by Several Defeats the Federal Troops Have Suffered—Arms and Money at the Disposal of the Revolutionists.

New York, February 8.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says: Rio Janeiro advises state that the fanatical insurrectionists under Conselheiro have now 6,000 well-armed men organized and concentrated in Bahia.

The people in the rural towns were now helping the fanatics with arms and money. The government has been informed that several foreigners have joined the fanatics and are pushing forward a more scientific military organization among them.

Two small towns were pillaged and burned by the fanatics yesterday. In several skirmishes with the federal troops the latter were defeated.

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CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

The man who read in the almanac that this would be a mild winter and on the strength of the statement swapped his overcoat for a shotgun, is now hunting for the weather prophet.—Athens Banner.

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There is nothing like constant employment to keep people out of mischief. Work is a great preservative of good morals.—Seneca Enterprise.

The weather having cleared up again and the snow disappeared, the weary dueling can come out from his lair once more and stretch his languid limbs, catch the inspiration of the bracing weather and breathe the fresh air of the morning with a roar of sentiment to the sound of roaring wintry winds.—Rome Commercial.

The Evening Constitution has the great advantage of a new outfit that is quite up to the date of the new journalism, and its attractive appearance scores a point in its favor at first glance. Its news arrangement is good, enabling the reader to find what he wants and skip what he doesn't want with the least possible trouble. So far the paper is certainly all that its most sanguine friends could have expected for it. The advent of The Evening Constitution has been a distinct gain to Georgia journalism.—Griffin News.

Ingersoll may give up the practice of law, but at all events will retain his attorneyship of his satanic majesty.—American Herald.

Collectors have a hard time, especially when the frost is bad. A certain collector for a furniture house called to see a party the other day and went away with his head down. The lady paid him, but it was with her tongue.—Columbus Call.

A populist legislator has introduced a bill in the Oklahoma legislature to prohibit the collection of debts for one year. If his party will incorporate that as a plank in its platform it will draw recruits from every section of the country.—Macon News.

No woman, says an exchange, can look beautiful when she is chewing gum. By gum, that's so.—American Times-Recorder.

In the sadness and solitude of defeat Peffer may cut off his whiskers.—Thomasville Times.

End of ANGRY WORK OF FANATICS Your Troubles

Progress of Revolutionists in Argentina Marked by the Burned and Pillaged Villages.

FOREIGNERS ASSISTING THEM

A Thousand of Well Armed, Organized Men Now Concentrated in Bahia.

THE RURAL DISTRICTS IN TERROR

The Government Becomes Alarmed by Several Defeats the Federal Troops Have Suffered—Arms and Money at the Disposal of the Revolutionists.

New York, February 8.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says: Rio Janeiro advises state that the fanatical insurrectionists under Conselheiro have now 6,000 well-armed men organized and concentrated in Bahia.

The people in the rural towns were now helping the fanatics with arms and money. The government has been informed that several foreigners have joined the fanatics and are pushing forward a more scientific military organization among them.

Two small towns were pillaged and burned by the fanatics yesterday. In several skirmishes with the federal troops the latter were defeated.

The fanatics have obtained steam launches and now patrol the rivers and streams in the district where they are strongest.

In this way the range of the devastation committed by them is extended and the utmost terror prevails in that region.

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FOR THE WOMEN

MISS WESTOVER'S BOOK.

Miss Cynthia Westover, a well-known New York newspaper woman, has just given the world her first novel, "Bushy." The Boston Transcript discusses it interestingly thus:

"Miss Westover, we imagine, has drawn largely from her own experience in the fashioning of her heroine. Fifteen years ago, we are told, she came to New York from one of the mining settlements of Colorado, full of various ambitions, backed by perfect health and a wonderful amount of pluck. One of these ambitions was to excel in vocal music. She began its study, and made several appearances in opera, and afterwards for five years was the leading soprano in one of the prominent New York churches. Wearing of that, and yearning for a more active life, she obtained, under the rules of the civil service, a position of inspector in the custom house, and later on became interpreter and secretary to the street cleaning department, managing two thousand laborers in their daily work. When she had exhausted the difficulties of her government positions, she turned to literature, writing editorials on the silver question for Harper's Weekly, and following with a series of scientific articles in the same publication. She also wrote a book known as 'Manhattan, Historic and Artistic.' Afterwards she acted as assistant professor of Wildflower at the Museum of Natural History. From that she drifted into journalism, and was editor of the women's department of The New York Recorder for several years.

"Her heroine is a young lady of the same pattern, impulsive, capable and aggressive, is a child when the story opens, and but little more than a child when it ends. Her father, who has been in business in a thriving Iowa town, meets with reverses in business, and his money troubles are followed by the death of his wife. He goes to a place where he has known so much trouble, he joins a geological party, bound for the Rocky mountains, and, after debate, determines to take his little three-year-old daughter with him. The little girl is strong and healthy, and as she grows up in the wild freedom of the woods and mountains she is strongly influenced by her surroundings.

"She learns to use a revolver when other girls of her age are playing with dolls, just because her father knows that a revolver may at any time become useful or possibly indispensable. She learns to ride a horse, because in the country where she is that offers the only way of traveling over any considerable distance. She learns that, as General Sheridan put it, 'the only way to kill a dead Indian, without formulating the proposition, only acting on it.' She learns to endure privation, cold, heat, rough clothing and danger as a man would endure them. She learns to act promptly, and on her own responsibility, because such action may save her life or the lives of others in an emergency."

HOW A QUEEN KEEPS BEAUTY.

From The New York Journal.

The most beautiful queen in Europe is Natalie of Serbia, and her greatest beauty is her neck. The secret of her beauty lies in the fact that she has largely enabled her to develop this charming feature.

The queen takes frequent and regular exercise with a heavy pitcher on her head. The result of this is to straighten and strengthen the neck and give it the form which the highest standard of female beauty requires. No oratory does the exercise to present better than it does the neck, which time makes more quickly in the female neck than in any other place.

Natalie is a woman whose career has perhaps been more exciting and picturesque than that of any living occupant or retired occupant of a European throne. Her beauty is of an order that is in keeping with the vigor of her character. Neither amiability nor feminine gentleness enters into the latter to a notable degree.

Natalie is now living in the dignity proper to the rank of a queen dowager, while her husband has a pension, but she is not allowed to enter his own country. She spends his money as soon as he gets it in drink and riotous living. The rest of the quarter he lives by begging, borrowing, sponging and playing cards. She, on the other hand, engages in the much more laudable and wholesome employment of preserving her neck and shoulders.

If you could obtain admission to the grounds of the queen's residence near Belgrade, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, you would see her majesty taking a brisk walk, with her pitcher on her shapely head. She is accompanied by a damoiseau, who is not herself an expert in the art of pitcher carrying.

Queen Natalie has very abundant black hair and a rich coloring. She is a very finely developed woman. Her figure is very strong and erect and her carriage is perfect, for her favorite exercise tends to develop the latter quality, as well as to beautify the neck and shoulders. These are admirable and beyond all criticism. She takes care to dress in a way to show these to the best advantage.

From chin to bust Queen Natalie's flesh has the firmness of marble, although, unlike that substance, it is full of life and blood. Her head is placed on her shoulders after the manner of that of the Venus of Milo. There are no protruding bones, no wrinkles, no hollows, but neither is there any superfluous fatness. The whole is a beautiful poem of form.

The exercise to which Natalie owes so much of her charm is one which has been practiced by women of the poorer classes in many countries, from the earliest ages, Rachel, it may be remembered, met Jacob when she was going to the well with her pitcher. The women of oriental countries, of Greece and of Italy, have always been accustomed to carry pitchers and other burdens on their heads. They have little idea of beautifying themselves when they do this, but, nevertheless, they are doing so.

The American woman who worries about the shape of her neck probably never thinks that its defects are due to lack of exercise tending especially to strengthen this part. She may be able to profit by the example of the queen of Serbia.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Candy should not be stirred while boiling, and the flavoring should not be added until the candy is cooked. Granulated sugar is best for almost any kind of candy.

The New York Tribune says the following treatment is recommended for neuralgia: Heat a freestone and roll it in a cloth; then wet one side of it, pour over it a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint, lay the face on it, and rub it in firmly.

Mattings should be swept with a soft matting brush, piled with the grain of the weave. To catch the flying dust that makes a matting-laid floor one of the most difficult to sweep clean, a newspaper, wet and crushed and pushed between the broom, is recommended.

Before putting towels in the clothes hamper see that they are properly dried. Frequently servants are blamed for clothes becoming mildewed, when, upon investigation,

tion, it will be found that towels from the bathroom have been thrown while damp into the general hamper.

Short lengths of ingrain or three-ply carpet make convenient rugs for many places. Finish the ends by fringing the carpet cut four inches. Coarsely button-hole the fringe part with some of the ravelings and tie the fringe into knotted tassels. With the ravelings make tassels and fasten them between the tied tassels.

To make orange marmalade, cut the oranges and remove all the pulp and juice to a bowl. Boil the rinds in salted water until tender, changing the water two or three times; then mash and add to it the pulp and juice, being careful to remove the tough threads. Put into a saucepan with twice its weight in sugar, and boil slowly for half an hour. Cover tightly.

Macaroni served in the Italian style means simply boiled macaroni, over which a highly seasoned brown gravy is poured, grated cheese being sent around with the dish. The gravy is nice made by cutting up in two-inch pieces some lean, juicy beef from the round and simmering in a little water into which a fried onion is put. Strain and thicken, adding half a dozen chopped mushrooms.

"Cooked celery" is a dish that is not very much known, but it is, nevertheless, very tempting when properly prepared. One way to fix it is to cut nice, tender celery into fine bits, say a cupful of the celery to a pint of milk. Put the celery to cook in just enough water to cover it, and let it simmer almost dry, then, when tender, put the milk over it, having made it hot first, and stir in a teaspoonful of butter, into which has been worked smoothly a teaspoonful of flour. Stir all the time till the flour is cooked. Salt and serve hot.

SATEEN AFTERNOON DRESS.

They are making sateens that are admirable for house gowns. They have weight, sheen and will launder. Made up they are as richly elegant as can be desired.

A beautiful sateen house gown was made with skirt of marine blue blackground, thickly sprinkled with figures in pale tan. The skirt was six yards around and cut tight to the hips and flaring around the foot.

The waist consisted of three parts—foundation, overdress and bolero. The foundation was an inexpensive quality of tan silkoline, over which was slipped an overdress of tan tulle. The sleeves had large shoulder puffs of the tulle.

A very pretty little bolero of marine blue velvet to match the skirt was worn over the waist. Around the edge of the bolero there was a heavy embroidery in variegated colors. A dog collar of gay vasescenterie was clasped around the neck. The belt was a crush of tan silk.

This very elegant little house dress was made for a sum under \$5, as the sateen, the silkoline and the tulle were cheap. The velvet was a little more expensive, but only one yard was used. This is one of the most highly recommended made-at-home toilets.

AN OAKLAND GRAVE, LOVERS AND A FLAG.

Just off the main drive, near the Hunter street entrance at Oakland cemetery, is to be seen a moss-covered grave—unmarked and unpretentious.

"There," said Mrs. Robert Lowry, indicating the narrow upheaval of earth, "was a woman who was buried at night by torchlight and with but two women present to officiate with tender sympathy."

Her name? That does not concern us now. She was at one time a popular and prominent woman. Her home in the neighborhood of Whitehall and Hood streets still stands, and many of the old residents of the town recall her and her sad story.

During the early part of the war her husband was shot and died. With five little children and a sister-in-law to support the young widow found it necessary to take in sewing. She made Mrs. Lowry's pretty wedding clothes and many a dainty garment was fashioned by her fingers.

Suddenly she died. Diphtheria was the disease that killed her, and fearful lest the children be stricken also, Mrs. Lowry and the sister-in-law asked General Le Duc, who was located here at the time, to assist in burying her, for all the vehicles and horses belonging to the southern people were captured by the yankees and there was not even a hearse to be had.

General Le Duc hastened to comply with their gentle petition and not only sent his ambulances to carry the dead and living to Oakland, but accompanied them himself and read with touching solemnity the burial rites at the grave, fearless of the disease that he had just seen.

It now devolved upon the sister-in-law to protect the helpless orphans. She was young and inexperienced and knew not how to proceed.

One morning some soldiers passing the home espied a piano at the window of the desolate home, and entering unceremoniously, demanded that the young woman play for them all the patriotic songs she knew. The voice faltered over "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Maryland, My Maryland," but they urged her to go on, and while singing "Dixie" General Le Duc entered and commanded her in respectful authority to desist.

"You must not sing such songs—for your own safety," said he. "The town is full of riotous, hot-blooded soldiers and perchance some of them, stirred by your songs, might seek to do you an injury." Then he and the other men departed.

Next day he sent for the young woman.

"You are dependent," he said "upon your own exertions for a support for yourself and those children! You wish to make some money! Then you might give a concert. You sing well. I will put my brass band at your disposal, and we will give the Athenaeum and you must give the concert."

The woman demurred. She pleaded that she had never sung outside her parlor, but the general was persistent. He arranged everything and at last the night came for the debut of the young southern woman.

"Ah!" said General Le Duc, who was in the city during the exposition, "I never saw a woman so frightened. I led her out, whispering: 'Remember the orphan children, and that alone gave her courage.'"

She sang! No one liked her here during those turbulent times has forgotten that concert! At first the voice thrilled with terror was scarcely audible, then it grew stronger and toward the close the brave little woman sang sweetly and without a quiver. Three hundred dollars was the net profit.

General Le Duc was then called away by Sherman and his parting injunction to the girl was to "give more concerts." This she did and the general says he was a proud man when he met the woman a few years ago in New York, and she confided to him that those concerts netted her \$12,000. With that money she went to New York, secured employment and adopted out the children among their father's relations. Sometimes she returns to Atlanta, and then the lonely grave at Oakland is made fresh with flowers and frequented by the City of the Dead wonder who lies

sleeping beneath such a profusion of blossoms.

STORY OF A FLAG AND LOVE.

This little story recalls to my mind another romance of the war. There is a lovely woman in this city who is spending much time and money to recover from a family in the southern part of the state a little soiled and wrinkled flag that played a part in a love story. There was a handsome young man attending the commencement exercises at Griffin one memorable summer at the beginning of the war. He was home on a furlough, having been ill, and while in Griffin met and fell in love with this same lovely Atlanta girl, who is now a woman foremost in the social and philanthropic circles of the city.

"We used to sit upon the stage and sing our patriotic songs," she said naively, "and wave our flags during the chorus. Between the numbers on the programme the girls would go down into the audience, and then—"

Well, of course, it was the old, old story of love making, for south and love go ever hand in hand. But into a romance of tender sentiment, too inspiring to lie undisturbed in one's heart, found an outlet in peacetime lines upon the white stripes of the flag. This continued for some days and then the separation came. Very soon after the young lover was shot and was taken home to die. Meantime the girl returned to Atlanta and never saw her betrothed again.

Years followed. Fifteen passed. One day

belonging to Mrs. Lowe. It is the property of Mrs. William Dickson, who was a member in the first congress, and who naturally prizes the picture very highly as a souvenir of the beginning of a very important organization.

The young gentlemen who compose the C. I. Club will give a German at the Kimball next Friday evening. Mr. Otis Smith and Mr. Gus Ryan will lead. The affair promises to be most delightful in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Woodside left yesterday for Louisville, Ky., where they go to attend the wedding of Mr. Woodside's sister, Miss Lillian Woodside, to Mr. Albert L. McPherson.

Rev. William J. Warren, of New York, who addressed the Young People's Union of the First Baptist church at the church tomorrow evening. The address will be most interesting and a large crowd is expected.

Mr. Sidney Watson, who has been attending college at Sewanee, Tenn., is at home on a vacation.

Mrs. W. A. Moore is the guest of Mrs. Seaborn Wright at her lovely country home near Rome.

Miss Rushton is at home after a three months' visit to Columbus and Albany.

Saturday afternoon Miss Harriet Milledge gave a delightful card party at her home, No. 13 Howard street. A large number of guests were present and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.



NEW SPRING STYLES.

the girl—then happily married to one of the leading financiers of the city—happened to mention her dead friend's name in the presence of her cook.

"Lord, mistress, that was my young master," she cried.

It proved true, and although she had had her cook nearly fifteen years, the lady had never thought to inquire to whom she had belonged.

"Ah, Dilly," she said, tenderly, "once I gave him a little souvenir—a small thing, that I wanted to give to you to recover."

"Was it a flag?" asked the negress.

"Yes. How did you know?"

"Mistress, that flag—he just loved that flag. I took it from him. He died with it in his hand."

It proved on investigation that the story was true. The lady then tried to get back the flag, but the mother would not part with it. Since then she has died and the family have moved away—at any rate all trace of them gone—and the lady, remembering the story of the flag, is trying to trace it up. She would give almost anything to get it back. Small wonder, since it has so many sweet memories hidden away in its folds!

LILLIE BELLE WYLLIE.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

The assistant principals of the city schools held a meeting last Saturday morning in the library of the Girls' High school.

It was an indignation meeting.

The occasion for it was the rumor that has been circulated to the effect that Mayor Collier has received anonymous letters from some of the teachers, complaining in the nature of complaints about the disparity of salaries paid the principals and assistant principals, and it was naturally supposed that the latter were more interested in it than any one else.

The assistant principals were very indignant about the rumor. They resented the supposition that any of them would stoop to the underhand and anonymous method to make known their grievances. And they decided to call this meeting merely to discuss the matter and decide if anything might be said or done to remove the impression.

The meeting, however, merely amounted to an expression of indignation; the teachers probably concluding that innocence was its own vindication, finally.

TEACHERS' CLUB.

One of the interesting and helpful organizations of Atlanta women is the Peabody Alumni Club. All of its members are school teachers and it enjoys the distinction of being the only club of the women of the city composed entirely of professional women.

The club is engaged in the study of Germany, its literature, institutions, etc., this winter. Very interesting papers on these subjects are read by the members at their regular meetings.

The next meeting occurs tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at No. 21 Cain street.

OUT OF TOWN SOCIETY.

GRIFFIN.

Miss Emily Carnes, of Macon, who has been the guest of Mrs. Walter Ellis for several days, left Thursday for a three weeks' visit to Memphis.

Mrs. De Forest Allgood spent a few days in Kingston this week.

On Tuesday evening Miss Rosevelt Reid entertained elite couples at whist. The prizes, an elegant cut-glass bottle of extract and a box of fancy note paper, were won by Miss Evelyn Terry and Mr. Lyndon Patterson. Miss Reid's guests at this pleasant affair were: Mrs. J. M. Thomas, Miss Corinne Nall, Miss Evelyn Terry, Miss Florie Jean Richards, Miss Hatfield Head, Miss Mattie Terry, Miss Lizzie Crouch, Mr. Walter Beeks, Mr. George Miles, Mr. Lyndon Patterson, Mr. Will Goodrich, Mr. Seneca Sawtell, Mr. Carlton Jones, Mr. Wilbur Barnes and Mr. Leon Davis.

Miss Hattie Head returned home today after a pleasant visit of ten days. While here Miss Head received much attention and several entertainments were given in her honor. Among them was a charming afternoon party by Miss Lela Hudson, and an evening at whist at Miss Evelyn Terry's.

The Olympic was fairly well filled Wednesday evening when the contest for the Olympic was presented, but on Thursday night Francis Jones opened a three nights' engagement to a packed house. "In Old Madrid" was given, and to be proved to be such a hit that it will be repeated at the Saturday matinee.

Mrs. T. R. Mills spent Thursday in Atlanta with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Irwin Watt.

Miss Lizzie Crouch returned home today after a pleasant visit to Mr. R. F. Strickland.

Mrs. J. L. Reid went down to Davisboro yesterday to spend a few days.

Mrs. Carrie Brewster, of Newnan, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, of this city, spent a few days this week in Sunnyside.

DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCIETY.

The most important event in social circles this week is the young ladies' midwinter cotillion at the Capital City Club. It will be entirely under the management of the young ladies, who will make all arrangements for it, defray the expenses, and invite the gentlemen. The affair is being arranged with a view to making it one of the most elegant and enjoyable of the season. Various new figures will be introduced in the cotillion by the young ladies, the music will be perfect and an elegant supper will be served at midnight. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Harry Atkinson, Mrs. William Insan and Mrs. Harbour Thompson will preside at the favor table.

In a story in Saturday's Evening Constitution about the Daughters of the American Revolution congress in Washington, a slight mistake was made. A group photograph of the first congress taken in Washington six years ago, was mentioned as

belonging to Mrs. Lowe. It is the property of Mrs. William Dickson, who was a member in the first congress, and who naturally prizes the picture very highly as a souvenir of the beginning of a very important organization.

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The Consensus Cotillon Club, a prominent social organization of the city, is arranging for a brilliant valentine german to be given next Thursday evening at the Armstrong hotel.

Mrs. Lottie Bell, of Atlanta, is visiting her parents in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Love spent Sunday in Atlanta with the former's family.

The marriage of Miss Mattie Simpson to Captain J. L. Bass will occur next Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, on East Second street. The affair will be a very quiet one, only the relatives and intimate friends of the family being invited. Miss Simpson belongs to a prominent family and is highly cultured and accomplished, while Captain Bass is one of the most prominent business men in the state. He possesses large interests in Atlanta and Griffin and in this city.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Mr. Hooper Alexander, a Rome boy of whom all the citizens of the Hill City are justly proud, is in attendance on Floyd superior court—Rome Commercial.

The Enquirer-Sun is pleased to announce that Mr. J. Flournoy Crook, who has won an enviable reputation as a young newspaper man of ability, is now a member of its staff. Mr. Crook will have special control of the editorial and telegraphic departments. Mr. Ben J. Daniels, whom Columbus has long known as an experienced and deserving newspaperman, will have charge of the local department—Columbus Enquirer.

Mrs. Elbert Fletcher, at Ruby, has just killed a hog that weighed 75 pounds net. This is the largest hog we have heard of this season, but then Berrien is a great county and her farmers know how to make hog and hominy—Tifton Gazette.

The Baby Constitution is a girl because it talks much and receives so much attention—Americus Times-Recorder.

Judge John S. Candler has been on the bench less than twelve months and has tried his thirtieth murder case—Griffin Sun.

Mr. Montgomery M. Folsom came up to Rome Tuesday for the purpose of removing his family to Atlanta. Rome is always glad to welcome Mr. Folsom, and in taking away his family she feels another and more serious loss. Mr. Folsom is a great county and her farmers know how to make hog and hominy—Tifton Gazette.

Miss Edna Cain, the brilliant editor of the woman's department of The Evening Constitution, spent Monday in Rome and was the recipient of several social courtesies during her brief stay—Rome Commercial.

Miss Katherine Tift leaves today on a visit to friends in Atlanta, Athens and other points in north Georgia. She will be gone all the month and February will seem so long without her that Tifton will sorely realize it to be a short month—Tifton Gazette.

Mrs. Martha Burgett, of Apalachicola, Fla., left for her home yesterday after spending some time in this city with relatives. She was accompanied by Miss Lela Hudson, of this city, who will spend several weeks in Florida—Griffin Call.

The Baby Constitution resembles its handsome mother—Waycross Journal.

The many friends of Mr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, Early county's representative in the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., will regret to learn that on account of an affliction of his eyes he has been unable to continue his studies for the past two months or longer. Fletcher stands well up in the front ranks of his class, which is composed of large numbers of the brightest young minds in America. He may come home for a short time to see if his eyes will not be benefited—Blakely News.

A CORNER ON FOIBLES.

THE FELT THE BLOW.

When a new bonnet she must have, in her car is dimmed, there'll be a breeze about the house, and he must raise the wind.

THE BEST POLICY.

"I love you more than my life," he whispered, kissing his young bride passionately, "and I will insure your happiness." She clung to him fondly and murmured: "That you'll be careful about that, my darling."

A BIG GAME.

They are after those who touch the card. And on the spot take chance. The poker table thrusting hard. With the religious lance.

The devil, now they promptly quote, When he in Eden held the deck And won out on a pair.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

"I see the editor has refused the manuscript on the ground that the writing was ragged."

"Oh, I understand; the composition was not clothed in good language."

A WAVE NOTE.

"It was a striking line the poet wrote when he penned: 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.'"

"Oh, he evidently was thinking of the sheet of water which covered the ocean bed."

STREET COMMITTEE TO MEET.

The question of raising the Edgewood Avenue Grade will be discussed Wednesday.

The street committee of the city council will hold a special meeting on next Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock.

The business that will come up is to hear expressions on raising the grade of Edgewood avenue.

The meeting will be open and citizens who are interested in the grading of Edgewood avenue will be heard.

KINGSTON.

Captain A. Y. Sheats, who has been con-

A Two-and-a-Half-Year-Old Youngster!

The Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, Of Atlanta, Ga.

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1894.

Insurance written 1894..... \$940,000
Insurance written 1895..... 1,858,000
Insurance written 1896..... 2,148,000

Total amount written..... \$4,952,000
Gained during the unprecedented hard year of 1896 over 1895.. \$290,000
This association has never had a death claim due and unpaid. It is a Grand Southern Success. For cost or agency, address

CRAIG COFIELD, General Manager,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

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The Evening Constitution, going into 30,000 homes each day, will prove to be the people's popular

The Evening Constitution in making the price of its "Want Ads" 1 cent a word has endeavored to

MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL CLASSES OF BUSINESS.

WANT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The "Want" Column in many respects is one of the best advertising mediums. Necessarily, it is varied in character and is always interesting. It is the place to find anything you want, from a garden hoe to a steam engine, and the place to sell anything you have, from a spool of thread to a plantation. Frequently, the insertion of an "ad" costing 20 cents will accomplish for you what days of toil will fail to do.

ONLY 1 CENT A WORD!

TONIGHT and Tuesday Night. Tuesday. ENGAGEMENT OF OTISSKINNER Presenting—Toungt—A Soldier of Fortune THE LADY OF LYONS TUESDAY NIGHT, Romeo and Juliet SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY—Prices 25 & 50c. No higher. NIGHT—25c to \$1. Sale at Grand box office, Feb 4 Thurs Fri Sat Mon Tues

Wednesday and Thursday, February 10-11. Matinee Thursday. FIRST TIME HERE OF NEW YORK'S JOLLIEST SUCCESS! THE FOUNDLING

By Wm. Lestock (Author of "Jas") and E. M. Robson Presented Here the Same as Seen for 200 Nights at Hoyt's Theatre, New York. MANAGEMENT CHARLES FROMAN. First appearance here of the famous THE GREAT AND ONLY CISSY SEE CISSY WINK! FITZGERALD

IN HER INIMITABLE DANCES THE FASHIONABLE RAGE! No increase in price. Sale at Grand Box Office, Phone 1078.

PERSONS Leaving the city for a week or longer can have The Evening Constitution mailed to any address in the United States for ten cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS, Chamberlin & Johnson Building ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS, Norcross Building.

MONITOR RANGES Have no equal. No other half as good. See them if you want the best. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

READERS OF THE EVENING CONSTITUTION DON'T HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER DARK TO GET THE NEWS OF THE DAY!

HOT AFTER KEMPTON

Atlanta Artillery Members File Additional Charges Against Their Company Commander.

LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR

Charged That the Captain Is a Resident of DeKalb County, and Is Ineligible To Command a Fulton Military Force.

THE COMPANY IS DISORGANIZED

Alleged That the General Conduct and Demeanor of Capt. Kempton Has Brought About Trouble in Company.

MEN WON'T DRILL FOR HIM

Court Martial May Follow, Several Sets of Charges Having Been Presented to Governor Atkinson—A Member of the Company Reviews the Trouble Which Seems to Have Disorganized It Completely—A Recent Court Trial of the Captain Adds to the Disaffection with Him—A Letter Sent to the Governor Last Friday Demanding an Investigation.

The members of the Atlanta Artillery have filed additional charges against the captain of their company, Joseph F. Kempton, and they affirm that they will demand that both the first and second set of charges be taken up immediately and investigated.

The charges were filed in the adjutant general's office last Friday and are as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1897.—To W. Y. Atkinson, Commander of the Military Forces of Georgia—Sir: In addition to the information submitted by this committee relative to Joseph F. Kempton, captain commanding the Atlanta Artillery, we beg to call your attention to the following additional facts:

1. That said Joseph F. Kempton, captain as aforesaid, is a non-resident of Fulton county, and is a resident of DeKalb county, said state, which is contrary to section 114, code of Georgia 1882.

2. That the general conduct and demeanor of said Joseph F. Kempton has been such while in command of the battery as not to command the respect of the enlisted men of the battery, and that by reason of said conduct discipline and good order has not been observed.

3. That owing to the feeling now existing between the members of the battery and said Joseph F. Kempton a number of the enlisted men have expressed their intention to discontinue their attendance upon the meetings and drills of the battery so long as said Kempton is in command, preferring to be discharged from the service rather than serve under a man whom they do not respect as their superior.

4. Said Joseph F. Kempton having defective eye sight and hearing is unable while drilling the battery to see and hear what the men are doing, and on account of this had order and discipline is sometimes carried on by reason of said deafness, and by reason of his being unable to see.

These charges are now on file in the office of the adjutant general and will be investigated in connection with those which were made about one month ago. It is rumored in military circles that if the governor declines to entertain the charges which have been made by the members of the battery and if he refuses to order a court martial several of the officers of the Fifth regiment will enter charges and demand that an investigation be held. It is doubtful, however, if the governor will for a moment refuse to order an investigation, because it has been requested by both the members of the battery and Captain Kempton.

AN ARTILLERY MEMBER TALKS.
A prominent member of the artillery said this morning:

"A number of decidedly rich affidavits have been turned over to the governor relative to the matter by several of the military men of the city and they are watching for the outcome of the whole matter with much interest.

"The members of the battery have decided to make charges against the captain relative to his recent conviction in the state court and it seems to me that this of itself would call for the resignation of Captain Kempton because it is especially provided by law that no officer who has

been convicted in the courts can hold a commission.
"Some of the members of the company who have expressed their intention say that they positively will not serve under the present commander and some of the best men in the service decline to even attend the regularly weekly meetings of the battery so long as Kempton is in command. I know myself of a number of good men who are ready to join the battery as soon as Kempton is removed, but they say that they will not enter their applications as long as he is connected with it in any way whatsoever."

ABOUT THE OLD CHARGES.
It will be remembered that about the first of January the members of the battery called for the resignation of many commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the company. Captain Kempton was disposed to disregard this request and took the paper which called for his resignation.



CAPTAIN JOHN F. KEMPTON.
Commander of the Atlanta Artillery. Who Is Under Charges Filed with Governor Atkinson.

nation and to which was attached the name of every member of the artillery who desired him to resign.

He then stated to them, so it is claimed by the members, that he would stay and see them to the end of the fight and if they wanted him to resign they would have to kick him out bodily. The petition which was sent to Captain Kempton was signed by thirty-seven of the forty-one members of the battery, Messrs. R. L. Butler, L. T. Hayden and E. H. Webb and J. Wise being those who did not sign.

A prominent member of the artillery said in an interview about the subject when it was first brought out that when it was proposed to Captain Kempton that he resign he tried to compromise the matter and proposed to fire Lieutenant Marvin L. Case instead. This was not assented to, however, by the members, who like Lieutenant Case very much. This incident was not generally known by the officers at the time and they sided with their captain, but now, so a member stated, they have pitched their tents with the enlisted men and will help to oust Captain Kempton.

When it was definitely learned by the members of the battery that their captain would not resign they preferred charges against him, a committee having been selected for that purpose, and these charges with the names of the committee attached were sent to the governor.

These charges alleged that in June, 1895, Captain Kempton furnished transportation to and from Camp Northern to one W. S. Baker, who was not at that time an enlisted man and he was not a member of the artillery. The charges also stated that on the third day of the encampment Captain Kempton enlisted W. S. Baker in the artillery, antedating by this act the enlistment roll of the company.

The charges also accused the captain of false muster. It was charged that he daily reported to the post adjutant twenty-two men and drew pay and provisions for that number when he knew he had only eighteen men present.

The members of the battery say that when these charges were printed in the paper Captain Kempton cut them out and also cut out all articles and interviews which appeared. These it is claimed he forwarded to the governor and at the same time asked that mercy be shown to the mutineers. It is also said that when he saw other articles in the paper he asked that an immediate investigation be held.

COURT MARTIAL MAY FOLLOW.

As the governor was out of the city at the time it was of course necessary to postpone the investigation until he returned. It is understood, however, that preparations are now being made for the court martial which will be the outcome of the whole affair. It was rumored around the city for the past few days that Captain Kempton would resign his commission and avoid the investigation, but those who are in a position to know said that he had no such intention that they knew of and that they did not think that it was the nature of Captain Kempton to run when a fight was in sight.

The court martial promises to be one of the biggest trials that has ever been held in this state. It will probably be conducted in the capitol and will consume many days. It is the consensus of opinion among the military men that it will be ordered in a few days and all are anxiously awaiting the official order.

BEAT A MAN AND WOMAN.

Arthur Lee, a young white man, is wanted by the police for assaulting a negro man and woman last night in a house at 115 College street. He was at the house and became angry because the man was there. After eating supper he beat the woman and then the man, inflicting serious wounds. Lee has not been located.

GETS A SLICE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. Cleveland's Step-Father Granted a Claim After Waiting Many Years.

SQUATTERS WILL HAVE TO GO

Secretary Francis Orders the Land Commissioner To Issue the Patent to the Land.

THE HEIRS REFUSED MANY TIMES

The Perrines Claim Property Through an Ancestor, Who Was Killed by Indians—Many Settlers on the Land, Who Have Cultivated It for Years, Will Have To Go.

Washington, February 8.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland's step-father, Dr. Perrine, of Buffalo, is in great luck. His good fortune has come about through the aid of Secretary of the Interior Francis, and Com-

BIG WARSHIPS ARRIVE IN THE TEETH OF A FIERCE GALE

The Swift Cruiser, Columbia, the First of Admiral Bunce's Fleet To Be Sighted Off the Charleston Bar—They All Hove To During the Storm of Saturday.

Charleston, S. C., February 8.—The cruiser Columbia and the monitor Amphitrite have been sighted off the bar. They do not appear to have sustained any damage in the recent storm. The flagship New York and the battleship Maine are not yet reported.

It is impossible to communicate with the ships for some time. The New York and the Maine are now about twenty-four hours overdue, according to Admiral Bunce's schedule, given to Captain Mansfield, of the Fern, just before sailing from Hampton Roads Thursday.

THE BIG SHIPS SIGHTED.

New York, February 8.—Captain Platt, of the Clyde liner Algonquin from Charleston, which arrived in port last night, reports that he sighted four ships of the north Atlantic squadron and hove to during the storm of Saturday, February 6th. The vessels, among which he recognized the cruisers Columbia and New York, lay between Prying Pan shoals and Cape Lookout. They were about five miles apart and seemed to be riding out the storm in good shape. Very heavy seas were running and the wind blew a gale.

The steamship City of Augusta was also sighted in the vicinity, hove to, riding out the gale. Admiral Bunce's squadron, consisting of the New York, the Columbia, the Indiana, the Maine and the Amphitrite, sailed from Hampton Roads early last week for Charleston, where they were to participate in the naval maneuvers of that port. When a day out they ran into a big blow and heavy seas, and the battleship Indiana, Captain Taylor commanding, put about and returned to the roads. Her officers claimed that the clamps holding her big turrets showed signs of weakness, and as the ship had once before had a deal of trouble from this source, it was deemed wise to return.

Nothing had been heard from the other vessels of the fleet, and some uneasiness has been felt, as it was known a big gale raged at sea off the capes on Friday and Saturday. Captain Platt's report of the whereabouts of the vessels will dispel this anxiety. It is presumed that Admiral Bunce hove his fleet to in order to lay by the Amphitrite, which is a low free board vessel and cannot make much headway in a big sea. The other vessels of the squadron would have no difficulty in proceeding in any kind of sea or wind.

missioner Lamoreaux and Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department J. H. Lionberger.

Secretary Francis has ordered Land Commissioner Lamoreaux to issue a patent to Perrine heirs, of whom Dr. Perrine is one, for 25,000 acres of valuable lands in southern Florida. The title to these lands has been gravely questioned, and Senator Call has been preparing to bring in a bill to have them thrown open to public settlement. They are already occupied by citizens of Florida, who have lived on and improved them for years, and who will now be dispossessed. The Perrines are very fortunate in having powerful relatives.

The details of the story which led up to this piece of good fortune to the Perrines are somewhat romantic. In 1838 Dr. Perrine, of New York, a botanist of some national reputation, conceived the idea that the more or less arid lands in southern Florida might be utilized in growing certain kinds of flax and numerous other plants, as well as certain kinds of fruits. Whereupon he was given a grant of congress of 25,000 acres on condition that he should populate the township by immigration.

KILLED BY THE SEMINOLES.
Unfortunately for the doctor, before he could carry out his scheme to his full fruition, he was killed by Seminoles, his wife and children were compelled to flee to the swamps to escape death, and his house was burned. Eight years afterward thirty-six families were induced to emigrate from the Bahamas and settle on the lands, but the Indians, soon after they arrived, drove them away.

In 1852, after the Seminoles had been brought into subjection, the heirs applied for a patent of the lands. Another eight years elapsed, and then the civil war broke out. This ended the Perrine heirs, most of whom are scattered throughout the state of New York, again applied for the issue of the patent. There has been the usual backing and filling by each secretary of the interior in the matter, and the squatters on the land have rent the air with their protests.

As soon as Grover Cleveland was fairly warm in his seat the second time, however, the Perrine heirs took fresh courage and

girded up their loins for one last and mighty effort. The issue of the patent meant much to them, and so they moved down on Secretary Hoke Smith in solid phalanx. But he hesitated and hawed, for would it not be said of him in the daily prints that he came in the rescue of the Perrine heirs because he held a seat in Grover Cleveland's cabinet? This, at least, is the view some of the very high officials take of his action.

FRANCIS TO THE RESCUE.
However, the heirs found a man who possessed more courage than Hoke Smith in Secretary Francis. A few weeks ago he called up the case from the land office, where it has faithfully slumbered since 1852, and looked it over. Then he sent for the commissioner and Assistant Attorney General Lionberger. They went over the case in detail and read over all the affidavits for and against the heirs and much other matter.

On Monday last Secretary Francis ordered the land commissioner to let the patent issue, provided, in his opinion, the proof was sufficient to warrant it. The commissioner decided that it was, provided the law was on his side. Assistant Attorney General Lionberger said this evening that he has reported back that the law was all right and to go on with the case. So the Perrines got the patent and the squatters will have to quit.

A BLACK FIEND IN JAIL.

A Mob of Negroes Want To Lynch Him and Officers Have Difficulty in Preventing Them from Doing So.

Nashville, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution. Bob Porter, colored, is in jail at Bowling Green, charged with the rape of a

\$500 FINE; SIX MONTHS

Rheubottom Can Take His Choice Between the Two, Says Judge Berry in Court Today.

HIS HEALTH VERY UNCERTAIN

Dr. McDaniel Says Hard Work at the Camp Will Be Dangerous to the Silent Prisoner's Health.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL

Colonel Meyers Moves for One and Judge Berry Fixes February 18th as the Day for Hearing the Motion. Case May Go to the Supreme Court Finally.

Six months in the chancery, or \$500 fine, is the sentence imposed upon H. E. Rheubottom by Judge Berry this morning.

"I think that work in the open air will be better for him than imprisonment," said Judge Berry.

Mr. Sibley, of Demorest, was before the court this morning testifying as to the character and standing of the prisoner. He said that he had known Rheubottom some time and that everywhere he went he made friends and was liked.

Dr. McDaniel, the county physician, testified as to Rheubottom's physical condition. He said that in his opinion hard manual labor would be dangerous to the prisoner. He stated that he had heart trouble and he frequently examined him, on this point.

"I have made an examination since the prisoner has been in the court and find that the walk from the jail here has increased his pulse."

"Too much exercise would be dangerous. I think that the work that is being done out at the chancery at present will be too much for Rheubottom. The prisoners are chained together and there is a walk of over a mile and a half to the place where they are working from the stockade."

Judge Berry asked Dr. McDaniel if there wasn't light labor at the stockade that could be given the prisoner if his condition was made known to Keeper Donaldson. Dr. McDaniel stated that there was.

Rheubottom made a plea for the prisoner, saying that they wanted to let the judgment of the present court stand and to make the sentence as light as possible. Judge Berry stated that there was no doubt in his mind that Rheubottom was guilty, and that he came here for the purpose of cheating and swindling.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.
Mr. Meyers motioned for a new trial, and the hearing was set for the 18th of February.

Mr. Meyers asked that the court fix a bond until the hearing. It was placed at \$150.

If Judge Berry refuses to grant a new trial, Rheubottom may go to the stockade pending the decision of the supreme court.

His sentence for six months will be half out by the time the supreme court renders a decision on the case.

If it sustains the verdict of the lower court, then Rheubottom will have served part of his sentence.

Rheubottom will be placed at light labor, such as his condition can stand. The United States warrant will be placed in the hands of the keeper of the stockade, with instruction to hold him on the charge of violating the penal laws.

AT THE INAUGURATION.

The Executive Committee Will See That the President-Elect Will Be Well Cared For.

Washington, February 8.—In accordance with the usual custom, Chairman Bell of the inaugural executive committee will in a few days visit President-elect McKinley at Canton and extend to him the courtesies of the committee upon his arrival here to take the oath of office.

A similar visit will be made to Mr. Hobart by the vice president of the inaugural committee.

NEW FACTORY FOR ATLANTA.

A Company Formed in Waycross May Build Here.

Waycross, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Southern Fire Kindling Company, of this city, manufacturers of the patented perfect fire kindler, was reorganized this morning, and application will be made for a charter, the capital stock to be \$50,000. The company will appoint agencies for each state in the union, and while the main factory and headquarters will remain here, branch factories will be established in various parts of the north, and one probably in Atlanta.

A YOUNG CHILD DROWNED.

Shepard Holden Falls Into a Creek Near Salem.

Salem, N. C., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Shepard Holden, the six-year-old son of G. L. Holden, was drowned today in the Salem creek, near this place.

Search has been made for the body, but with no success.

The parents are nearly crazed by their child's death.

DEATH OF MISS GRAMLING.
A Lovable Young Lady Passed Away This Morning.

Miss Lucille Gramling died this morning at 8 o'clock at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gramling, 22 Simpson street.

She had been ill for a long time, and her death was not entirely unexpected by her

friends and relatives. She had reached the age of twenty-two years and was the only child.
She has at all times been exceedingly popular and until her illness she had been very fond of society. She had a sweet disposition and a lovable nature and this won for her many friends.

To know her was to love her and she will be missed from the many friends which have been brightened by her lovable nature. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral and they will be announced later.

HANGED, NOT FOR MURDER

A BURGLAR WHO ATTEMPTED TO KILL PAYS THE DEATH PENALTY.

Monroe Johnson Broke Into a House and Tried to Kill the Owner's Daughter and Suffers Unusual Punishment.

Charlotte, N. C., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Monroe Johnson, convicted of entering the house of A. C. Shields in the night and of wounding him and attempting to kill his daughter, was hanged here at 11:19 o'clock this morning.

The execution was private, but a large crowd was assembled outside the jail.

CAUSED A SCENE.

AN OLD WOMAN WANTED TO TAKE HER DAUGHTER HOME.

There was a lively scene in the ordinary's office this morning caused by about forty negroes headed by an irate old woman who was seeking to disown a son-in-law. Joe Southern, the hack driver better known as "Dixie," was in charge of a police officer. Joe had married a young negro girl on January 28th named Dollie Blount. Her old mother came into the city this morning and wanted to take her daughter home. A policeman was called and Southern announced that the girl was his wife.

It was to prove his assertion that the party proceeded to the courthouse. The ordinary's books showed that the couple had been married.

The old woman is not yet satisfied, however, and is consulting a lawyer, with a view of having the marriage nullified on the ground that the girl is only sixteen years of age.

For a time the ordinary's office resembled a negro camp meeting and Judge Huley breathed a sigh of relief when the dusky army withdrew.

COURT AT COLUMBUS.

Judge Newman and Officers of the United States Court Here Are at That Place Today.

Judge Newman and officials of the United States circuit court are in Columbus today, where they went to hold a session of the court in that city.

The docket at Columbus is very light and court will only be in session two or three days at that place and Judge Newman will again sit in chambers in Atlanta next Friday.

While the jury, which was excused from duty will report again next Monday morning.

ESTES TO BE BURIED IN ROME.

Columbus, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Fred J. Estes, who fell dead while praying at church last night, recently made a tour of the state with Labor Organizer Robert Howard, of Fall River, Mass.

Mr. Estes was an excellent newspaper man.

His remains will probably be taken to his old home in Rome.

RETURN DAY TOMORROW.

Tomorrow will be return day for the supreme court for the March term and it is probable that there will be a large number of cases returned. There are already over 200 cases on file and the court is still on the October calendar. But with the two divisions work will be expedited much more rapidly than heretofore.

COLONEL BROYLE'S CONDITION.

The condition of Colonel E. N. Broyles is much the same this afternoon as it was yesterday. He is some better than he was a few days ago and his friends and relatives hope that he will soon be entirely well again. He has had a hard pull of it, however, and all of the danger has not yet passed.

THE ARNOLD DIVORCE SUIT.

It was Docketed in the Clerk's Office This Morning.

A suit for divorce of C. H. Arnold against his wife, Mrs. L. H. Arnold, was docketed in the clerk's office this morning.

The suit was filed in November and Mrs. Arnold received notification at that time. The suit is based on statutory grounds.

MAJOR VAUGHAN IN ATLANTA.

Major W. A. Vaughan, assistant general superintendent of the Southern and the Alabama Great Southern railway, with headquarters at Chattanooga, is in the city today. He came down from Chattanooga this morning to meet Captain Green, the general superintendent of the road.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Columbus, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

M. Menger, a well known citizen, was found dead in bed this morning.

He was awake and talked to his wife at 2 o'clock.

District Attorneys James and Camp are both sick, and, owing to Assistant Attorney Rucker failing to make connection from Athens and not reaching here until 10:30 today, no case has yet been taken up.

ASSAULTED BY RIVALS.

Last night Claud Ray, a young man, was assaulted by several other young men while returning home from a visit to his sweetheart. Ray had been warned to keep away from the girl's house. He was assaulted with rocks near the corner of Davis and Magnolia streets. He used his pistol, and it is said, shot some one in the head. Ray then had to run to save his life.

BAD FIRE IN HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S.—A serious fire is in progress in Newcastle, N. B. Already nine buildings have been destroyed.

Continued on Fifth Page.

PROTECTION FOR COTTON

The Sea Island Cotton Men To Hold a Convention To Consider Their Interests in Every Way.

COL. BRANTLEY IN FRONT

The Preliminary Meeting To Be Held in Blackshear Tomorrow—The Terms of the Call and What May Be Accomplished.

DAYS OF FREE TRADE ENDED

And Even Judge Turner's Old District Is Now Playing a Part in the Division of Government Favors.

THE DISTRICT PAPERS TALK

All Favoring the New Move, Whilst Explaining That They Are Controlled by Local Considerations—Sea Island Cotton Counties Break Away from Their Old Free Trade Moorings.

Macon, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The sea island cotton counties have made the break against their old free trade moorings and they are now actively at work.

A preliminary convention to be held in Blackshear tomorrow will give shape and emphasis to the movement.

THE GROWTH OF THE IDEA.
The remarkable part of this movement is that it should have originated in the section of the state which now seems to be so wild over it. It will be recalled that when the ultra free traders were attacking what they called Sam Randallism they had no words too severe for The Constitution, which advocated the policy of Georgia claiming her full share of the benefits to be derived from a protective tariff.

The Constitution held that as such a tariff was inevitable, true statesmanship required that we should not allow all its benefits to go to New England, but that the raw materials of our own country should be taken care of. In the controversy which followed success was given to the free trade wing of the party by the people of what are now the second and eleventh congressional districts, both of which have been led by Hon. Henry G. Turner.

That section of the state was rich in flocks of sheep, in lumber, in naval stores, in sea island cotton, and in other products which have been mercilessly slain by the peculiar reforms advocated by Mr. Cleveland and endorsed by Mr. Turner.

THE CHANGE OF THE TIDE.
Now the tide is changing. The men who have seen their raw materials sacrificed in the interest of Massachusetts manufactures have had their eyes opened. Colonel Hanson is now a republican, a prospective candidate for a seat in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. He is also the financial power of a hitherto democratic daily and free trade newspaper, to edit which he has engaged the editor of The Valdosta Times, which has led for free trade and Turnerism. In a recent editorial that editor wrote:

"Free trade is a very fine sentiment, and as a sentiment there is no serious objection to it, but when we have to pay so much for it it works a little hardship on those who have to carry the burden in these practical times."

After thus declaring what was before the only safe policy, the editor goes on:

"There is little wonder, then, that the question of organizing and making a fight for a tax on Egyptian cotton is being made now throughout the sea island belt. A movement is on foot, we understand, to call a convention of the sea island growers in Georgia, Carolina and Florida to meet at an early date at Valdosta, for the purpose of organizing for the work. A strong delegation, it is said, will be sent to Washington to lay the case before the ways and means committee."

Thus it will be seen that the men who have so bitterly fought the policy of The Constitution have completely reversed around and are now something more extreme than even "Sam Randall" democrats.

THE MOVEMENT IN SHAPE.
Practical shape has been given to the movement of securing protection for sea island cotton by Hon. A. P. Brantley, of Blackshear, who has called a convention of sea island planters to meet in Pierce county tomorrow.

Mr. Brantley, in his letter calling this assemblage, says:

"In my judgment the time has come for

Continued on Fifth Page.

A LONG, LOW WAIL FROM MINISTER DE LOME

Spain's Envoy Says That the Cubans Ought To Be Satisfied With the Reforms Offered Them, and Lay Down Their Arms Before Weyler Gets Real Angry.

BUT INSURGENTS ARE STILL INSURGING

They Are Hemming Havana in on All Sides, and the Atrocities of the Spaniards Make Peace Overtures Seem Ridiculous—Weyler Shoots a Lad of 14 and Keeps a Girl of 17 in Prison for Months.

Washington, February 7.—The Spanish legation has received, with the full abstract of the new reforms for the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, the preamble of Senor Canovas, announcing the terms of the new decree. This preamble expresses the kindest feelings toward the Cuban people and declares that their mother, Spain, is disposed, as she always has been, to open her arms to them and to extend amnesty for past offenses, and declares that the application of the reforms only depends with the insurgents.

Minister Dupuy de Lome, in discussing the scope of the reforms, said in substance:

"The electoral reforms were not referred to at length in the decree of the ministry, for the reasons stated in the preamble of Senor Canovas, that they will require the action of the cortes. I am informed, however, that the government contemplates extending greatly the basis of the suffrage, but they desire to do it in such a way as to prevent undue influence being acquired by the illiterate portion of the population."

NO TAX REQUIREMENT.
"It is proposed to abolish the requirement that a man shall be a tax payer thereto in order to be a voter. The present law requires the payment of taxes amounting in the aggregate to \$5, except where the privilege of voting is extended to the graduates of the universities and other members of the learned professions. Any educational qualification which may be suggested by the Cubans and which seems reasonable and proper will undoubtedly be adopted by the cortes."

"The subject must be regulated by that body, but it is the serious intention of the Spanish government to adopt a policy of electoral reform which will greatly broaden the existing basis of suffrage and increase the number of Cubans who take part in the government of the island. In other words, under the new law any one may vote without regard to the \$5 tax, provided he is not illiterate."

"It is the purpose of the government to show the greatest generosity toward the insurgents who lay down their arms. The reforms cannot well be put in full effect until the sovereignty of Spain is acknowledged in all parts of the island. The government will not relax its military activity in any degree if the insurgents show a disposition to continue the contest and fail to appreciate the great concessions made by the home government. Spain has gone to the utmost limit in her generosity to the Cuban people and has established a system by which the island will hereafter be governed in Cuba by residents of the island instead of being governed from Madrid."

THIS RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

"The right to hold office is given to Spaniards who have lived two years in Cuba, because they have become in a large degree identified with the interests of the island. In this respect, the proposed policy is not unlike that which has been pursued by the United States, where members of both political parties have delighted to honor citizens born outside the country. Conspicuous examples are found in the cases of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who is to be a member of the cabinet of our next president, and of Mr. Carl Schurz, who was born in Germany, but was secretary of the Interior under the administration of President Hayes."

"The tariff features of the new decree are very comprehensive in their scope and mean a great deal for the United States as well as for Cuba. The first column of the new tariff schedules providing for revenue will contain the greatest number of items, leaving the list on which discriminations are made in favor of Spain not exceeding 20 per cent of the value of the imports, a comparatively short one. The duties levied will be equal against all countries except Spain, and American manufacturers and exporters, in view of their familiarity with the Cuban trade and their nearness to the island, are likely to appreciate the importance of these concessions."

SITUATION MORE FAVORABLE.

"The situation will be much more favorable to American trade than under the reciprocity treaty of 1890. There were in that treaty two schedules for American goods—of 25 per cent and the other of 10 per cent—but Spain had the right to provide for the entrance of her products free of duty, thus giving her a marked advantage over the United States. The Spanish West Indies are the best consumers of United States products that you have on this continent. It will be necessary for the home government to consult the Cubans before a reciprocity treaty is concluded. The reforms distinctly provide that such treaties may be suggested by the new council of administration. The council of administration will not

only contain the twenty-one members elected by the qualified voters of Cuba, but will contain Cubans among the other members if they possess the qualifications to attain the positions which entitle them to seats. The members of the council of administration who sit by virtue of their positions, as president of the chamber of commerce, the planters' association and other bodies, may just as well be Cubans as persons born in Spain if they show the qualities which naturally advance them to their places. The two places are entirely open to native Cubans as well as Spaniards."

THE REBELLION GROWING.

Weyler Has Not Pacified Anything and the Insurgents Are Constantly Increasing in Strength.

New York, February 8.—A dispatch to The Sun from Havana says: General Gomez has issued a proclamation to the sugar planters of the island and especially to those provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, copies of which have been privately circulated in Havana. He recalls the earlier decrees of the Cuban government and his military efforts forbidding the grinding of sugar cane, and adds that he is resolved to enforce those edicts and all the more rigorously now that General Weyler permits the manufacture of sugar in some districts.

He adds that in some places the Cuban army may be lenient where no doubt exists that the work of the sugar estates is more profitable to the revolution than to the Spanish government, but he says that the principal strength of Spain is in the resources of Cuba's soil and the patriots are obliged, therefore, as an expedient of war to prevent the raising of crops. All estates preparing to grind and all those which have begun to do so, in disobedience to the Cuban decrees, will be wholly destroyed.

POVERTY IN CUBA.

General Gomez concludes by declaring that the responsibility for the poverty of the island rests upon Spain, but that the grinding of sugar cane, and adds that of a speedy termination of the war by the triumph of the revolution. It is well known that General Gomez rejects the reforms proposed by Spain, and says that Cuba's struggle is for nothing less than independence. He says that only on condition that the Cubans would not accept any Spanish proposals short of the absolute freedom of the island did he accept the command of the army.

The correspondent of The Sun has seen a letter from Gomez which contains the following: "Were I a monster as Weyler is, instead of a man, I should order all Spaniards captured to be hanged by the troops; and would do so were it not because, in spite of the injustice of the United States government toward us, we wish to prove to the world that we deserve better treatment. Weyler and Spain merit this. The war they are making is infamous and it is a shame to countries that wish to be called humane and civilized that we should fight alone against such assassins."

It is certain that even should Martinez Campos or Ascaragga, or any other Spanish general come here to replace Weyler, General Gomez would not pay the slightest attention to their proposals of peace. The pacification of the province of Pinar del Rio looks rather sticky in view of the fact that a train at Taco Taco, carrying Spanish soldiers and provisions, was blown up with dynamite yesterday by the Cubans. In the province of Havana and at the very gates of the capital the insurgents are concentrating large forces which threaten a new attack on Guanabacoa.

THE INSURGENT STRENGTH.

In the province of Matanzas a train from Sancti Spiritus has also been blown up by the insurgents and many Spanish soldiers were killed. Near Sabana, also, at the sugar estate Concepcion of Aldama, a serious engagement is reported, in which both sides as usual claim the victory, but there is no doubt that the Spaniards suffered a loss of nearly a hundred men.

Santa Clara province is all in flames. Nearly every country estate has been fired by the Cubans or the Spanish torch. Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba continue fully under the control of the insurgents.

It is said here that another expedition has landed in Pinar del Rio and that the arms and ammunition it brought were safely delivered to a Cuban force near Guana.

Among the insurgents who were shot Saturday in the fortress of La Cabana was a lad of fourteen years.

WAR ON YOUNG GIRLS.

Weyler Succeeds in Capturing a Bold, Bad Insurgent and Locks Her Up in a Dungeon.

New York, February 8.—A dispatch to The Herald from Havana via Key West, says:

Angelina Casco, a beautiful girl seventeen years of age, is confined in the room of refuge here in a room like the one occupied by Mrs. Rodriguez, as already described.

Benorita Casco is the daughter of a wealthy merchant. With many others he and his daughter were banished to the island of Pines. The remarkable beauty of the girl attracted the attention of the governor of the island, who made advances which were repulsed.

Angelina asserts the governor caused the arrest of her father and herself and had them transported to Havana. Her father now occupies a cell in Cuban fortress. Father and daughter have been in prison for six months with no charges preferred, no trial and no prospect of release.

THE INSURGENTS' AUDACITY.
They Destroy a Big Spanish Fort Almost Under the Nose of Assistant Butcher Fondevila.

New York, February 8.—A World special from Key West says: All Havana is gasping over the audacity of the insurgents who destroyed a stone fort right under Major Fondevila's nose Saturday night. The building, which is a big three-story mansion strong and well made, was the advanced picket post and had a garrison of 100 men. There, also, were kept supplies for the outlying detachments, munitions, etc.

At midnight a force of 200 Cubans came up secretly and captured and bound the outside sentinels before any alarm could be given. Admission was obtained by giving the name of the officer of the guard, but a sentinel, as the Cubans poured in, fired his rifle, killing Lieutenant de Rosas. As the garrison fled into the streets the fire of the Cubans was terribly effective, while in the confusion the Spaniards shot with little execution. Fully half the garrison were killed, the rest escaping from the windows.

The Cubans looted the building. The wooden portion was set on fire and a dynamite cartridge torn down the stone walls. A cavalry detachment arrived from Guanabacoa, and for half an hour the two forces engaged at short range, the Cubans being protected by barbed wire stretched across the street.

The Cubans then made a sortie, driving back the Spaniards and then retreated, firing as they left. It is supposed that Hernandez was in command. Thirty wounded soldiers were brought to Havana, and it is reported that twenty-four were buried at Guanabacoa. The Cuban loss is not known as they took their dead and wounded with them.

A FAMOUS WOMAN DIES.

Mrs. Arrants Was One of Those Who Was Most Active in the Cause of the Confederacy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution. Mrs. I. C. Arrants, who died last Saturday at her home in Decatur, Meigs county, this state, was a sister of Hon. N. Q. Allen, one of the leading lawyers of east Tennessee, and enjoyed the distinction of being one of the noted east Tennessee women who, through their zeal for the cause of the southern confederacy, were disciplined by the federal authorities during the war.

Mrs. Arrants was one of the seventeen young ladies of Meigs and the adjoining counties who were arrested at Washington, the county seat of Meigs county, by federal soldiers and conveyed by boat on the Tennessee river to this city. They were marched up Market, the main street of the city, to the headquarters of the commanding officer, and much to their disgust and chagrin, compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the federal government.

This incident has always been one of special pride to Mrs. Arrants because, as she said, the "yankees" thought she was of sufficient importance to the confederacy to make it necessary to force her into inactivity.

A GEORGIA WONDER.

Little Fannie Heater Puzzles People of Gainesville with Her Power.

Gainesville, Ga., February 2.—The exhibition given by the new Georgia wonder excited a great deal of interest here. The Eagle, in commenting on her powers, says: "The little Fannie Heater gave another exhibition of her strange and mysterious powers in the school rooms of Bailey chapel, at the seminary. A very large and intensely interested audience was present."

"Little Fannie gave an even more successful exhibition than when here a few weeks ago, and we hardly believe there was a single skeptic left. Many in the audience were incredulous—the thing looked so much like a sham, and the little model, childish figure looked so easy to handle, that many stalwart men went in the stable with a look of confidence and defiance. But, oh, how wily and how thoroughly converted they were when they got through—and their pulse beating so fast the doctor could not count. In any case, the little girl sat and smiled, as fresh as a May morning."

"Professor Wallace, who can hold out sixty-three pounds on a level with one arm, tried the little girl's strength, and was defeated. He tried to lift her several times, and pronounced little Fannie's powers much greater. Professor Wallace and Charles Wallace, who are well known in lifting her slightly from the floor. Together they can lift half a ton easily and Fannie only weighs ninety-three."

"The unapproachable Ham, the great Snodgrass, was there and gave the introductory address in which he threw the audience into convulsions and well paid for the price of admission without going further."

Bird Stories.

From The London Spectator. It is not fair for cats and dogs to carry off all the glory. Allow me to tell two stories from my own personal experience of a goose, of a hummer and a raven. I was walking one day with a friend through his poultry yard, when a goose hurried up to him, fondly rubbed his neck against his trousers, and followed him about everywhere. He told me that he had once rescued it from being done by its feathered companions because it had a broken wing. Could any unfeathered biped have shown greater affection? May we not say with Wordsworth:

"Alas! the gratitude of man Hath oftener left me mourning." And now for the raven. I had been taking duty lately in the tower for my friend, the chaplain, when my slumbers were disturbed by the raucous croaking of a venerable raven of unknown antiquity, but, by all accounts, the oldest inhabitant there. By his jaunty hopping about under cannons and shady trees he clearly shows that he considers the entire precincts to have been provided for his comforts by a grateful nation. On returning one day from lunching with the governor, I complained of his raucous and destroying noises. I found my gentleman perched on the back of a garden chair. I solemnly admonished him if he offended against the church. He listened calmly, without sound or move, when I concluded my homily, he turned up his right eye to me and deliberately winked. I had

THE SENATE OR NOTHING

Mark Hanna Is Going To Have What He Wants or He Won't Play at All.

THE CABINET HAS NO CHARMS

The Big Republican Leaders Think His Devotion to the Party Should Be Rewarded.

THE NEW CONSULS MUST WAIT

The Special Session of Congress Is Going To Take Up the President's Time Till Well in June, When Other Things Shall Be Considered.

Canton, O., February 8.—Mr. S. A. Perkins, assistant secretary of the National Republican Club, who is in charge of the permanent headquarters in Washington, arrived in Canton last night. He came by way of Cleveland, where he had a long interview with Mr. Hanna about the work and plans of the committee. Mr. Perkins said:

"The sentiment in favor of the appointment of Mr. Hanna to the senate of the United States is very strong in Washington and seems to be national in its scope, for it is expressed and echoed daily by republicans from all parts of the country."

"The republicans who came there think that Mr. Hanna's services to the country and the party, which were freely given, without thought of reward, are deserving of most substantial recognition, and that the people of Ohio could hardly do less than to send him to the senate."

Mr. Hanna's friends in Cleveland are pretty open in the assertion that he will not accept a cabinet portfolio. It develops here from talks with prominent men who have visited Major McKinley recently that he does not expect to make many appointments to the diplomatic and consular service till the extra session is well under way.

His idea is that the business of the country ought to be attended to before the work of appointing the patronage is taken up. He thinks his first duty is to do all that he can to hasten the return of prosperity. It is pretty generally understood that the reorganization of the consular service will not be seriously commenced before the last of June.

GOLD DEMOCRATS HAVE HOPE.

The Next Secretary of the Navy Discusses the Problems of the New Administration.

New York, February 8.—The World this morning prints the following as the views of ex-Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, on the problems confronting the incoming administration, as given to a correspondent of that paper. In giving his opinions, ex-Governor Long reiterates that no definite tender of the secretaryship of the navy had been made to him, although he had been invited to take a place in the new cabinet.

Ex-Governor Long declines to discuss financial questions as beyond his province, and continued:

"I believe the tariff schedules can be so adjusted by the incoming congress that the present very unfortunate condition of our inadequate revenue can be rectified and adequate receipts secured."

"The revision can be so arranged as not to oppress our foreign trade or diminish custom revenues. I see no reason why, with ample revenue, the treasury gold balance should not take care of itself."

"As to the Cuban question, the president and congress are leaving it just where it ought to stand. What may be the effect of any unexpected developments in Cuba no one can now predict, but whatever at any time may be the situation then will be the time to meet it with wisdom and regard for international obligations. I should deplore any condition that will necessarily invite war, a threat of war or anything to impair the present promise of better times and an era of peace."

"I am heartily in favor of an arbitration treaty with England or any foreign power."

"It is a step and a very great one in advance of human civilization."

"Whether the free silver movement is dead or not depends upon many considerations. I regarded it as a manifestation of certain conditions that found expression in that way and which might have been expressed in another manner. An era of prosperity or an international agreement will settle it. If the good times I confidently expect progress, we will hear nothing of free silver generally throughout the country."

"Of course the republican party should have the co-operation of the sound money democrats; that is only saying that the republican party should welcome the co-operation of good citizens."

"It ought to welcome not only sound money democrats, but all democrats who will co-operate with it in the cause of good government, good finance and good times."

COLONEL BUCK FOR MEXICO.

He Is Slated for Senator Matt Ransom's Place in the Greenback Country.

Colonel A. E. Buck's friends say that he will be minister to Mexico. This announcement was first made in The Evening Constitution last Saturday and since that time it has created much talk and com-

ment in the republican ranks all over the state.

It has been known ever since the election of Major McKinley was assured that Colonel Buck would receive recognition at the hands of the new executive for the service which he has rendered the party in this state. Just what Colonel Buck was after no one seemed to know.

He has been slated for a cabinet position, for marshal at this place and other important positions of honor and trust, but the ministry to the Mexican republic seems to be the office to which Colonel Buck is assigned. For this appointment he will have the unanimous endorsement of the party in Georgia and of republican leaders throughout the union so that there is little doubt if he wishes the place that he will get it.

Ex-Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, minister to Mexico under the present administration. His health has been excellent since going there, and the friends of Colonel Buck believe that it is just the place for him and that he will be the man to fill it.

SOUTH WORRIES M'KINLEY.

He Does Not Seem To Be Progressing in His Cabinet Building at Present.

Washington, February 8.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Prominent southern republicans, who have just come from Canton, give it as from the highest authority that McKinley is considering for the cabinet nobody from any of the southern states except those that went republican.

This means the absolute elimination of Georgia and Tennessee from further consideration and means, if true, that there will be no H. Clay Evans in the cabinet.

This comes very straight and is believed to represent the exact situation, and it seems to mean Gary, of Maryland, or no southerner.

The returning pilgrims also say that had Senator Fritchard been defeated for reelection he would have been invited into the cabinet.

GOFF WAS URGED.

McKinley Greatly Disappointed That the Judge Could Not Be Persuaded To Enter His Cabinet.

Canton, O., February 8.—Representative Francis Wilson, of Brooklyn, will not have the place in the cabinet which Judge Goff, of West Virginia, has declined. I merely mention this because Mr. Wilson happened to visit Major McKinley coincident with the receipt of definite word from Judge Goff that he would be unable to accept.

The major had hoped to the last that the claim he made on his old colleague in the name of friendship could be honored, but the domestic and other reasons which have shaped Judge Goff's declination did not admit of modification, and he has reluctantly accepted them as conclusive.

It is by no means certain that the south will now have representation in the cabinet. Notwithstanding the intermission and vigorous revival of the movement in behalf of James A. Gary, of Maryland, he is not a possibility.

EVANS'S CHANCES IMPROVED.

The opposition to Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, has quieted. Representative W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, who was a few weeks ago, supporting Gary in order to head off Evans, was here today and disclaimed any desire to prevent the selection of a cabinet officer from his own state.

Nevertheless, Mr. Evans cannot make progress in the face of Mark Hanna's resentment.

No attention is given here to the absurd story sent out from Washington that Senator Sherman will not become secretary of state because of Governor Bushnell's refusal to appoint Mark Hanna to the senatorial vacancy. Sherman's acceptance of the state department portfolio was final, and not subject to reconsideration.

BLACK REPORT DELAYED.

Judge Bartlett Too Ill To Present It To the House at Today's Session.

Washington, February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The report on the Watson-Black contest case, which was to have been presented by the house committee on contested elections today, did not materialize for the reason that Judge Bartlett, of Georgia, who is preparing the report, is confined to his home at Riggs with the grip.

There was no meeting of the committee in consequence. A meeting will be called tomorrow or next day, as Judge Bartlett's health permits.

His report will be a strong showing for Major Black and will have the support of every member of the committee, as exclusively announced in The Evening Constitution several days ago. OHL.

WARM CONTEST IS ENDED.

Mr. Adams Wins the Y. M. C. A. Membership Contest.

There has been quite an exciting contest going on at the Young Men's Christian Association. There have been several teams, and the contest, getting new members for the association. They have been pitted against each other just three months, and nearly one hundred new members are enrolled as a result of their work.

The prize offered the winner was an elaborate banquet to be given at one of the prominent hotels. It will be served to the first fifteen teams, and a great time the victory will have.

Mr. Adams won first place, having secured eighteen new members; Mr. Russey came next with a very close second, having secured seventeen. The others were: Williams, 14; Matthews, 13; Sharp, 4; Macon, 3; Cane, 2, making a total of 71.

The Young Men's Christian Association is now enjoying the most prosperous season of its history.

New members are enlisted daily. There have been 70 men who renewed their membership, and 12 new members since the new year began.

Professors Shafer and Matthews are doing good work for the gymnasium, and have a class every night.

The young men of Atlanta are now beginning to manifest the interest in the Young Men's Christian Association which is so true and so consequent.

TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED

Senator Gordon Does Not Doubt That the Movement Will Go Through the Upper House.

MINOR CHANGES WILL BE MADE

The Upper House Is Practically Unanimous on the Subject of Arbitration.

THE PRESENT TREATY ONLY A STEP

Great Principle of Universal Peace Is the Real Object—All Civilized Nations Were Included in the Resolution of Congress That Was the Cause of the Anglo-American Treaty.

Washington, February 8.—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, when asked yesterday what he thought the fate of the arbitration treaty would be, said:

"I think it will undoubtedly be ratified by the senate with possibly some minor amendments."

"Have you any objections to giving your views on the subject for publication?" he was asked.

"None whatever," he replied. "On the contrary, I am very glad to thus answer the many appeals that come to me personally from the different sections of the country. It is a source of much gratification to me to find the sentiment of the people so strongly backing this movement for permanent peace between English speaking people."

"Public opinion is not always infallible, but the legislator who is not influenced to some extent by the judgment of enlightened Christian people on a matter so vital to the peace and welfare of two such countries as England and America is more self-assertive, I think, than he is wise. I cannot doubt for a moment that the senate is practically unanimous in its desire for the establishment of the principle of arbitration."

"That about the objections that are urged against the terms of the treaty as it came to the senate?"

SOME CHANGES PROPOSED.
"Well, they are all worthy of consideration, but so far as I am individually concerned, preferring some changes, I would not endanger its success in order to see those changes."

"For instance, it is urged that the selection of the judges of our supreme court as members of the board of arbitration is fastening these judges with an additional burden which they have no time. This undoubtedly has force in it, but it seems to me that the high character of these judges, the sanctity or supposed sanctity that attaches to their offices and the unbiased habit of their thought peculiarly fit them for counselors in matters of such transcendent importance to the two foremost peoples of the world."

"Another objection is made to King Oscar named in the treaty. This, perhaps, has some force in it, but it must be remembered that this umpire is only to name an umpire in case the arbitrators cannot agree in their own selection of one; that the questions on which his selected umpire would, in any event pass, are in the nature of claims, and that Oscar himself is of democratic origin and has not, I believe, in his veins one drop of blood that is called royal."

"The possibility, therefore, of any serious detriment coming to this country is very remote. I dismiss this objection, therefore, as of small moment."

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

"Another objection is that by thus tying ourselves by such treaty to England we would isolate the republic from other leading and commercial nations; that it would take this government out of its high position as a sort of arbiter between all peoples and lessen our influence in the great family of nations. This is regarded in some quarters as a most weighty objection. It will be seen, however, that such objection if it exists at all is against any arbitration treaty with Great Britain of any character. It strikes at the very root of the policy of arbitration. I cannot sympathize with this view of the subject."

"So far as commerce is concerned, precisely the reverse seems to me true. Peace and not war is the promoter of commerce. It is true that England has vastly augmented the tonnage of her trade and widened the area of the consumption of her products by wars. This aggressive policy, has, however, been adopted by England as a rule, only in her relations with uncivilized or half civilized, semi-savage people. Besides, how is it possible for any antagonism to be engendered toward us by this treaty, in view of the fundamental fact that in April, 1895, we laid the foundation for such treaty by an invitation to all the civilized world."

"We did not invite England alone. England was not named in the congressional resolution which was the origin of this policy of peace. No country was specified in that invitation, but in the spirit of the broadest philanthropy we called the nations of the world to witness our desire for enduring peace by an invitation to all with whom we had diplomatic relations, to meet us in the effort to settle disputes by arbitration instead of arms. England, and only England, accepted our invitation."

A VAST STRIDE.

"To my mind, therefore, the adoption of this treaty of arbitration by the United States and Great Britain will exert a most powerful and beneficent influence upon all the advanced nations of the globe. The importance of it can neither be overestimated nor over-estimated. It would be a step—a vast stride—in the right direction. It would erect a moral standard for the settlement of international disputes based, not on national greed and power, but on the principles of justice, Christianity and truth. It would do more to promote commerce and trade and good will, more toward the abolition of the cruel devastation of war; more for the preservation of universal and permanent peace in the world; more to elevate and benefit mankind than any political movement since the establishment of free government by this country."

"I am not sure that it would be saying too much to claim for the ratification of such a treaty that it would be among the most important events to universal humanity that has transpired since the birth of Christ."

"Then you are for the treaty, with or without amendments?"

"That is precisely what I mean."

Why Because

Do people buy Hood's Sarsaparilla in preference to any other, in fact almost to the exclusion of all others?

They know from actual use that Hood's is the best, i. e., it cures when others fail. Hood's Sarsaparilla is still made under the personal supervision of the educated pharmacist who originated it.

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LEADERS DO NOT AGREE

Chairman Washburn of the People's Party Takes Exception to Edger-ton Plan for the Future.

FREE PEWS AT TRINITY

Congregation Votes Against the Proposition To Rent Pews To Raise Revenue for the Church.

VOTE WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY

Lively Discussion in the Church as to Whether the Assessment Plan Should Be Continued.

FREE PEWS AND FREE SALVATION

After Several Weeks of Consideration the Church Congregation at Last Decides To Stand by the Present System and Votes Down the Pew Renting Proposition.

The question of renting pews in Trinity Methodist church is settled. During the year 1897 you can go to Trinity church and sit wherever you please, whether you pay into the treasury yearly \$500 or 50 cents.

The climax was reached yesterday morning, when the members had assembled in church conference to decide whether they would rent the pews or continue the present assessment plan.

It was the largest congregation of members that has been present in some time, and from the opening of the discussion it was plain that the anti-pew-renting crowd was overwhelmingly in the majority. Dr. Roberts, the pastor, arose immediately after the usual morning service and said to the congregation that the question was before them, and he desired some one to put a motion before the house.

Steward W. P. Patton was the first to start the discussion by making a motion "That the board of stewards of Trinity church be directed to continue the present assessment plan."

Following the introduction of his motion, Mr. Patton made a strong speech against the renting of pews. He said: "The renting principle is contrary to the adopted discipline of Methodism, and we cannot afford to go against the discipline. It has been said by many who pay that it is wrong. It will surely cause many of the members to go to other churches."

Mr. M. Lamar Collier was the next to take part in the discussion. He took an opposite view of the matter. He said: "It is hardly a question of choice. This church has gone on and tried all plans and they all have failed. I believe a man should be disciplined in these matters. I am in favor of putting the members on notice that unless they contribute this year, and pay the pews will be rented next year."

CHURCH BEHIND \$1,500.

Mr. Garner arose to explain how the question came up. He said: "The church is behind \$1,500 and some plan had to be devised to raise the money. It is not a question of whether or not we will rent the pews, but how shall we raise the money."

"The plan is to have a committee go over the church and count the pews, then fix yearly prices ranging from \$10 to \$500 a year. All a member would have to do would be to state how much he could pay and he would be given a pew at a price within his means. All pews renters who were not on time at any service would forfeit their right to sit in their pews during that service."

Things were beginning to get warm about this time. As each speaker expressed his views the discussion became more heated. Mr. Ed W. Martin arose and all eyes were turned toward him, as he was expected to rent the pews, and something forcible in the way of a speech was expected.

Mr. Martin said: "I fall to see any reason presented for such a plan. I am opposed to the system. I deny, Mr. Chairman, that the voluntary system which is in vogue in this church has been a failure. This church has been successful in the past on one occasion, and it was abolished. That good man, the late Bishop Peck, I understand, led the movement against it. Under the voluntary system the church raised \$17,000 last year. Who other church can show us as good a record?"

"Then I am opposed to the pew-renting system because this is the word of God, and we all have a right to it." (Applause.) Judge Hammond followed Mr. Martin. He first made a move to postpone action until next Wednesday night, stating that he desired to be heard at length on the subject.

Evidently the crowd was afraid that the attendance next Wednesday night would be too small, for Judge Hammond was voted down the motion to postpone.

JUDGE HAMMOND'S MOTION. "All we want is a regular place to sit in the church. The idea is not to extort money from the poor, but to give the poor pews and sittings at whatever price they may desire."

"Now, I offer a substitute to the motion made by Mr. Patton, that the board of stewards be authorized to rent pews and sittings."

The question was called for and the vote resulted in the adoption of Judge Hammond's substitute by an overwhelming majority. The assessment plan will now be continued.

IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The grand architecture of the great church was softened by the beautiful flowers, "lilies of the field," that neither toil nor spin, yet not like these arrayed was even Solomon in all his glory.

A little bird had winged its flight through an open casement, and frightened by the swelling tones of the organ, darted from cornice to cornice with fiftful chirpings of distress—a captive—but in from its world of green trees and blue skies.

Clear and strong the voice of the singer rose, then sank into softened notes with the sweet refrain, "Come unto me and I will give you rest."

A woman in the somber robes of mourning, mute emblems of her sorrow, bowed low her head.

"Come unto me," he sang. Lower bowed the drooping head. The bird swiftly crossed the sacred altar and sought refuge in some dark corner of the vaulted dome.

"Come unto me all ye that are weary—softly, sweetly rose the anthem. The bowed head fell upon the frail white hands.

The bird flew from its shadowed nest and beat its fluttering wings against the stained window through which the tinted light was streaming.

"—and are heavy laden—" Like the dirge of some lost soul he sang the words. She was kneeling, while the trembling bird moved in prayer.

Where the flowers clustered near the sacred chancel the bird on tinted pinions came to find a hiding place. "—and I will give you rest." The voice of the singer died away like the moaning of the sea.

A low sob from the woman's pleading lips echoed the last note of the song. The bird fell with outstretched, weary wings and nestled among the flowers at the foot of the great white cross.

A CUNNING LOT OF MOONSHINERS

The Novel Attempt They Made To Break Jail.

BURNED HOLE IN THE FLOOR

A Watch Dog Caused the Plot To Be Discovered and Frustrated—Six Men Under the House—The Two Leaders Placed In Close Confinement—They Talk About the Matter.

The loud barking of a black cur dog which does night service at the county jail caused the suspicion of the guards Sunday morning about 1 o'clock. The dog seemed to be interested in something that was going on under the frame building in which the revenue prisoners were confined.

An investigation revealed the fact that several of the United States prisoners were making a bold break for liberty.

In the floor of the building they had cut and burned a hole about fourteen inches square, and through this had crawled under the house. A brick wall one foot thick which served as a foundation, had to be passed, and the prisoners were engaged in removing this obstacle when discovered.

Five of them were taken out, and quite a while afterwards a sixth was found fastened to the wall, where he had gone to hide.

The two leaders, C. C. Key and L. A. Painter, were locked up in the jail proper for the night.

When seen by a reporter of The Evening Constitution this morning, Painter and Key were heartily enjoying their break.

"We came high to breathing the fresh air," they said, "and if that damned fool dog hadn't 'a' squeaked we would be eating breakfast somewhere near home this morning."

"Why, do you know we have been cutting out that hole with our pocket knives for several days," remarked Painter, laughing, "and have seen the guard come in and sit over the hole, and he didn't know it was there."

"It was a tough job," Painter continued, "and you may think how mad we were when that damned dog commenced to bark. And when we saw that outside wall we were just cussing mad, but we would have had a hole in that in a short while if the dog hadn't given us away."

"What are you fellows in prison for?" was asked.

"WORKING IN AND CARRYING ON." "Working in and carrying on" was the reply, which appears to be a moonshiners' technical term for engaging in the moonshining traffic of "working in" a distillery and "carrying on" the illicit business.

Both of the men are hardy mountaineers. Painter is from Gilmer county, and is over six feet tall and very robust. He has not yet been tried. Key, who came from Murray county, was convicted two months ago and sentenced to serve four months in the county jail. He thought the sentence too long and wished to cut it in half by escaping.

The hole through which the prisoners came so near effecting an escape was immediately in front of the stove, which warms the building. Over the floor there were boards and beams, and the moonshiners, when the guards were absent, would take up the boards and cut and burn the hole in the floor.

When the guards put in an appearance they would simply lay the boards in position and the guards would suspect nothing.

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CHURCH BEHIND \$1,500.

Mr. Garner arose to explain how the question came up. He said: "The church is behind \$1,500 and some plan had to be devised to raise the money. It is not a question of whether or not we will rent the pews, but how shall we raise the money."

"The plan is to have a committee go over the church and count the pews, then fix yearly prices ranging from \$10 to \$500 a year. All a member would have to do would be to state how much he could pay and he would be given a pew at a price within his means. All pews renters who were not on time at any service would forfeit their right to sit in their pews during that service."

Things were beginning to get warm about this time. As each speaker expressed his views the discussion became more heated. Mr. Ed W. Martin arose and all eyes were turned toward him, as he was expected to rent the pews, and something forcible in the way of a speech was expected.

Mr. Martin said: "I fall to see any reason presented for such a plan. I am opposed to the system. I deny, Mr. Chairman, that the voluntary system which is in vogue in this church has been a failure. This church has been successful in the past on one occasion, and it was abolished. That good man, the late Bishop Peck, I understand, led the movement against it. Under the voluntary system the church raised \$17,000 last year. Who other church can show us as good a record?"

"Then I am opposed to the pew-renting system because this is the word of God, and we all have a right to it." (Applause.) Judge Hammond followed Mr. Martin. He first made a move to postpone action until next Wednesday night, stating that he desired to be heard at length on the subject.

Evidently the crowd was afraid that the attendance next Wednesday night would be too small, for Judge Hammond was voted down the motion to postpone.

JUDGE HAMMOND'S MOTION. "All we want is a regular place to sit in the church. The idea is not to extort money from the poor, but to give the poor pews and sittings at whatever price they may desire."

"Now, I offer a substitute to the motion made by Mr. Patton, that the board of stewards be authorized to rent pews and sittings."

The question was called for and the vote resulted in the adoption of Judge Hammond's substitute by an overwhelming majority. The assessment plan will now be continued.

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MAJ. SHELLMAN'S CAREER IS ENDED

His Death Causes Universal Regret in Railroad Circles.

MANY TO ATTEND FUNERAL

Petition Against Ticket Scalping Being Liberally Signed—An Attempted Week a Fake—New Sheds for the Western and Atlantic—The Railroad News of Today.

The announcement of the death of H. Shellman, traffic manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia, has caused universal regret among the railroad men of Atlanta, where he was generally known and highly respected.

He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for several months, and his death was not unexpected.

Major Shellman was connected with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for many years, but went with the Central about ten years ago, and had held the position of traffic manager ever since that time.

He was a frequent visitor to this city, and a number of the local officials of the Central will go to Savannah to attend the funeral services over the remains, which will be interred Wednesday.

Mr. E. T. Charlton, formerly general passenger agent of the Central, and a nephew of Major Shellman, was in Atlanta this morning and left on the early train over the Central for Savannah to be present at the funeral of his uncle. Mrs. Joseph Boston, a resident of this city, is a daughter of the deceased.

CAPTAIN HAWN'S RESIGNATION.

Captain William Hawn, auditor of the Central railroad, with headquarters at Savannah, has resigned his position, to take effect on March 1st. Captain Hawn was born in the Norfolk and Western, and was auditor of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway for several years before the line was bought by the Southern Railway Company.

PETITION IS SIGNED.

The petition which is being circulated in Atlanta for signature, to have the city pass the bill now pending prohibiting ticket scalping is being liberally signed here and will be forwarded to Washington some time during the present week.

ONLY AN ACCIDENT.

A careful investigation of the reported attempt to wreck the train on the Georgia railroad between Atlanta and Augusta last week, by the officials of that line, shows that there was no attempt whatever to wreck the train. A work train had passed over the track a few minutes before the limited was due, and the hands were engaged in throwing off cross-ties to repair the track in places where the rails were loose. Several of them fell unnoticed upon the track, and it was these which the engineer saw upon the track and knocked aside with the engine. A reward would have been offered for the would-be wreckers, if the investigation had not shown the cause of the accident.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC SHEDS.

A force of mechanics and other hands are still busily engaged at work on the sheds of the Western and Atlantic freight station which will be used by the Western and Atlantic railroad. The finished work is expected to be completed by next Monday morning, when the company will begin their use.

CREATES INTEREST HERE.

The report that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has combined in the proposed deal with the Norfolk and Western and the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway for a through line to the south has created much interest here. When well connected in perfect confidence, a reward would have been offered for the would-be wreckers, if the investigation had not shown the cause of the accident.

Captain W. H. Green, general superintendent of the Southern railway, is in the city. Captain Green came down from Washington yesterday on a brief trip of inspection over the line.

SUCCESS OF THE DRUMMERS.

The Meeting of the Institution Which They Begun About Six Years Ago Occurs Today.

This afternoon in the spacious and elegant offices of one of the crack financial institutions of Atlanta there will be held the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Georgia Trust Company.

It is wonderful to look back over the history of this organization and to contemplate the success achieved by organized effort. The part and the traveling men.

In January, 1891, there was a meeting of the Atlanta branch of the Southern Travelers' Association, at which the subject of organizing the Southern Travelers' Bank and Loan Company was brought up for discussion, mainly through the indefatigable efforts of Hon. Charles I. Brannan, and soon afterwards the idea crystallized in the formal section of a board of officers, and Mr. John M. Green was placed at the head of the movement as president.

The plan adopted was to raise \$500,000 by subscription to the stock payable monthly for fifty months, the capital stock of the company to be increased, if desired, according to the terms of the charter.

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UNIONS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

Culberson Anti-Convict Ordinance Indorsed Yesterday.

MORE TO ACT THIS WEEK

The Engineers, Conductors, American Railway Union and Others Act on the Matter—Union Men Give Their Views of the Convict Ordinance.

The labor organizations of the city are indorsing the Culberson anti-convict ordinance as fast as they meet.

Several of the unions met yesterday and passed resolutions commending the ordinance and indorsing the action of the city.

Yesterday the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adopted a ringing set of resolutions approving the ordinance and putting the organization on record as against convict labor competition with free labor.

The Atlanta division of the order of Railway Conductors also adopted resolutions of the same kind.

The Atlanta branch of the American Railway Union adopted the following:

A. R. U. RESOLUTION.

"Resolved, 1. That it is the unanimous sense of the Atlanta union of the American Railway Union that convict-made products should not be permitted to enter into competition with the products of free labor, and we most earnestly indorse the Culberson ordinance."

"2. That we protest the resolution to the daily press of Atlanta for publication, and that it be signed by the publishing secretary under the seal of this order."

"3. We reaffirm as the sense of this body the resolutions adopted by the Federation of Trades on the subject."

H. P. BLOUNT, Acting Secretary.

At the meeting of division No. 207, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, composed of 117 members, all citizens and taxpayers of Atlanta, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the division be extended to Hon. H. L. Culberson for introducing the ordinance to stop the city from using convict-made material in any of the departments of the city government."

"Resolved further, That we beg the members of council to pass said ordinance, as it is to the best interest of the masses, the laboring people, that said legislation should exist."

"Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. H. L. Culberson under the seal of division."

WHERE ARE THE PETITIONS?

RAILROAD COMMISSION HAS HEARD NOTHING FROM RAILROADS.

Tomorrow the Commission Will Meet To Take Up the Fertilizer Rate Question, But No Formal Petitions Are on File.

Both the railroad companies and the farmers have come to a halt in the contest over the reduction in rates on commercial fertilizers by the Georgia railroad commission.

Perpetration is the day set by the commission for hearing the argument on the proposed reduction, but the petitions have not materialized so far.

At least they have not reached the office of the commission in the capitol. Nothing has been heard from either side so far, and it looks as though they were going to drop the subject.

It was stated a week ago that the Georgia railroad companies would present a petition to have the rates restored, because of the fact that the company had reduced their wages in consequence of the strike.

It was also stated that the farmers were preparing to meet with a counter petition to have the reduction remain in force, and would also ask a reduction on cotton rates, but so far no petition of any sort has been filed.

The commission will meet tomorrow for the transaction of such business as may come before it, and the general outlook is that it will have little to do.

WORKING FOR THE EXHIBIT.

Commissioner Nesbitt and His Colleagues Are Trying To Create Public Interest.

Commissioner Nesbitt, State Geologist Yates and State Chemist Payne, who are in charge of the Georgia exhibit to be sent to the Tennessee centennial, are busily engaged in the work of getting it up.

It is their desire to work up a more general interest among the people in the various counties in the state, so as to make the exhibit as full and as creditable as possible. They feel that concert of action is absolutely necessary to give the state a showing as it deserves, and it will be productive of the most good abroad.

They do not want to send merely an exhibit of such things as are confined in the museum at the capitol, but to send exhibits at some of the county sites, but their aim and object is, if possible, to get together such an array of the varied natural and industrial resources of Georgia as will attract attention and command the interest of all visitors to the centennial at Nashville.

DR. TALIAFERRO BADLY HURT.

He Engages in a Fight and His Horse Runs Away, Throwing Him on the Street.

POLICE BOARD MEETS TONIGHT

The Special Investigating Committee To Report.

PATROLMEN WILL BE TRIED

The Committee Will Recommend a Few Minor Changes in the Management of the Station House—Chief Connolly's Report To Be Submitted. What the Patrolmen Are Charged With.

The police board will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the session promises to be one of considerable interest.

One important matter to come up for consideration will be the report of the special committee which was appointed at the last meeting to investigate the station house affairs and ascertain if there were any employees whose services could be dispensed with and a saving made in the management of the department.

This committee is composed of Commissioners Brannan, Patterson and Johnson. The committee was appointed as the result of a very warm discussion which followed the attempt at the last session of the board to abolish the office of clerk of the recorder's court. This was led by Commissioner Johnson, whose brother was the clerk to be deposed. Johnson stated that there were "deadheads" connected with the police department whose services could be easily dispensed with. The report of the committee will settle this matter.

WHAT THE REPORT RECOMMENDS.

The report will recommend some minor changes among the hostlers and janitors, most of which have already been made. Commissioner Johnson will make no minority report, as it was at one time thought he would do.

Chief Connolly will submit his monthly report. It will show that during January 817 arrests were made, of which 172 were state and 645 city cases. The fines imposed by the recorder amounted to \$3,318.75, and of this amount, \$98.70 was collected. The work on the street amounted to \$2,762.30.

PATROLMEN TO BE TRIED.

Three patrolmen will be tried for violating the rules of the department.

Hutchinson is charged with becoming intoxicated while on duty, and E. M. Berry will answer to the same charge.

R. F. Kelly is charged with leaving his beat and sleeping in the Jackson hotel.

HEARD AT THE HOTELS.

The Aragon is entertaining a large party of eastern business men and capitalists together with their wives and daughters. The party is under the direction of Raymond & Whitcomb and arrived from Boston Saturday night.

The regular semi-weekly concert at the Kimball house Saturday night brought out a large number of the city people who filled the hall and galleries and greatly enjoyed the music. An unusual number of Saturday night guests were also present.

The guests of the Aragon, who make that hostelry their home, gave a delightful little concert on Saturday evening. A number of outside friends were invited to come and participate in the programme and a pleasant evening's amusement was arranged. These affairs will be kept up from time to time, and next Saturday evening the first of the series of soirees will be danced.

It is interesting to watch the names on hotel registers. At the Kimball today will be found the names of Mr. Brown and Mr. Black, while the Aragon shows the names of Mr. Green and Mr. White.

La Loie Fuller, the world renowned serpentine dancer, was at the Kimball for a few hours last night. She was in company with her mother, and her manager, Mr. La Loie. She danced before a large audience at Chattanooga Saturday night and was en route to Macon, where the company appears tonight. The company then covered a tour of the south, and La Loie will open an engagement in the City of Mexico on Easter Monday; from that point she will tour the south and the entire states and will sail for China and Japan about the first of July, where she expects to meet with much success.

Mrs. Camilla Urso, together with the members of her company and her husband, were at the Kimball yesterday. Since appearing here several days ago the Metropolitan orchestra, Mrs. Urso has appeared at a number of other points throughout the south, and simply stopped over in Atlanta for the day while passing through.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner, of New York, are at the Aragon, together with several members of the company. They arrived this morning and will open an engagement at the Grand tonight.

W. K. Miller, of Augusta, is spending today in Atlanta.

Messrs. J. E. Croasole and DuPont Gerry, of Macon, are spending today in Atlanta.

Mr. William P. Redd, southern representative of the American Tobacco Company, who has been in the city for several weeks, left this morning for Savannah, where he will be engaged during the present week. Mr. Redd now makes his headquarters in Atlanta and will return to this city the latter part of the week.

Hon. Fletcher M. Johnson came in from Gainesville Saturday night and spent Sunday with his many friends in the city.

W. S. McKennie is here from Columbus today.

Mrs. E. Fitzgibbons and M. J. Fitzgibbons, of New York, are at the Aragon hotel.

R. A. Denny, of Rome, was in Atlanta over Sunday.

George S. Baker, of Columbia, S. C., is in Atlanta today.

G. R. McChesney, of New York, representing a large insurance company, is at the Kimball. Mr. McChesney will locate in Atlanta, where he will establish the "outhouse" headquarters of his company.

H. C. Hanson, of Macon, is among the visitors to the city today.

F. C. Mooley, John B. Weeks, F. L. Sylvester and Woodworth Harris, of New York, are among the guests at the Kimball house today.

W. B. Barnett, of Athens, is in the city today.

T. A. Kelly, of Charleston, S. C., is spending a few days in Atlanta.

THE CHURCH

That Is What Dean Knight Says in a Sermon.

TEXT: "TARES AND WHEAT"

He Takes the Position That the Field Is the Church and the Command Is Given Not To Remove the Tares Until the Harvest Time, as the Wheat May Be Uprooted by Mistake.

Yesterday morning Rev. Albin W. Knight, the dean of St. Philip's cathedral, preached a discourse in which he selected as his text the parable of the "Tares and the Wheat."

In the course of his remarks he mentioned the fact that Christ had stated that the master instructed the servants not to remove the tares until the harvest time, because there was danger of pulling up some of the wheat through mistake. It was upon this portion of his text that the dean based his assertion that he did not think the church should "turn anybody out."

"The field where the wheat was sown," he said, "was the church. The wheat was the good seed representing the spiritual members of that church; the tares were those in the church who were not living the Christian life. The master instructed the servants not to attempt to remove the tares until the harvest time, as the wheat may be uprooted by

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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BY THE WEEK.

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PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. The paper will be sent as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1897.

DEFENDING THE DEFENSELESS.

That any man should be so lost to all sense of manhood and even common decency as to try to take advantage of the widows of Confederate veterans by charging them exorbitant fees for securing the papers necessary to enable them to draw their pensions from the state, surpasses belief.

But it appears that such has been the case and the last legislature wisely passed a law providing for such cases and making it a misdemeanor for any one to defraud or impose upon a widow by exacting such fees for putting their applications in shape. The work of assisting one of these devoted women to get her name properly enrolled as a beneficiary of the pensions provided for them by the state should be one of love, and any man might feel proud of the privilege of rendering assistance in such a case.

The officials in charge of the disbursement of this fund are determined to prosecute to the utmost any man so unprincipled and so lost to every sense of gratitude for the service rendered by these noble women as to see to take advantage of their necessities for personal gain. The support and sympathy of true men all over the state will be rendered freely to the officials in their endeavor to put a stop to such nefarious practices. Such conduct is worse than robbing the dead. It is taking advantage of a class of people who need every dollar that is given them by the state and who deserve all that they receive and a hundred times more as a partial compensation for what they braved and suffered in the dark days of the civil war.

SOCIETY HERE AND THERE.

Editor Labouchere, of The London Truth, says of the Bradley-Martins set: "A more corrupt and contemptible crew never played their pranks before high heaven!" This is very strong language, so strong that it carries its own refutation with it. Readers of newspapers know that London society, from the prince of Wales down, is noted for its follies and excesses.

Henry Clews, who is an Englishman, says that New York's society, in intelligence, cultivation, refinement and taste, will compare favorably with the best circles of London, Paris and other European capitals. We do not propose to apologize for what is silly or wicked in our society, but the people who live in glass houses over the water have no right to throw stones in this direction.

Society in our big cities is no better than it should be, but it is no worse, and probably not so bad, as that of the older countries of Europe, corrupted for centuries by bad examples in high places and by the fact. As a matter of fact, American society has thousands of good men and women who are an honor to their race.

TO THE POINT.

In the pending discussion between the preachers and the society people somebody suggested that instead of preaching special sermons it would be better for the pastors to see leading members of their flocks and get them interested in the work of reforming society.

Some of the best and brightest men in America are in charge of city churches, but the complaint is frequently made, and we think justly, that they do not mingle with the people enough.

A pastor who is earnest, eloquent and magnetic can talk with a dozen or a score of influential men and women in a city and accomplish more in the way of genuine reform than by thundering against society follies in a special sermon.

Our preachers and good people will find that their more frivolous and thoughtful neighbors will give them a hearing, and the chances are that when they see more of one another they will get together without pulpit crusades and revivals.

AN UNFORTUNATE CLASS.

Millions of people in the United States are now waiting and hoping for appointments under Mr. McKinley.

These aspirants range all the way from common laborers looking for work in government shops up to the statesmen who hope to be sent abroad as foreign ministers.

Several thousand young men and women wait clerks at Washington.

The very worst kind of could come to these people would be the positions they seek. There may be some exceptions, but nine out of ten office seekers are ruined by their mode of living.

Public offices do not pay large salaries, and political contributions and other expenses reach a high figure.

The average federal office holder, especially if he lives at the capital, gets into the habit of running with an extravagant and. He is almost certain to make debts,

and he never knows when he will lose his job.

Such a man is in suspense day and night, and he is doomed to heartache and disappointment most of the time.

It is a bad thing for a man to hold a public office a number of years. He gets used to its red tape and routine work and is fit for nothing else.

In every town there are broad-shouldered, stalwart men leading idle lives and complaining that they can get nothing to do. Their ruin dates back from a little federal office which once did them some useful work. They lost their places and will stand around for the remainder of their lives living on their friends and waiting for an appointment.

Any bright, capable and industrious man can do more for himself out of office than in it. He will be happier and more independent with a trade or a business of his own. The offices will be filled by somebody. There will be no trouble about that.

The Spaniards in Cuba recently put a sixteen-year-old boy to death while he was too ill to sit up at his trial or stand up to be shot. His mother and sisters were excited because they asked for clemency.

Spring poetry is rolling in and the Georgia poets head the procession.

Sam Small thinks that the Bradley-Martins have the right to spend their wealth on fashionable follies if it pleases them.

One of Atlanta's Little Sisters.

Atlanta has a little sister down on the Georgia road, some thirty miles away, whose peculiar virtues and qualities deserve more than a passing mention.

Conyers is the name of this sister town, and it is a name that stands well in the business and social world.

Some years ago my attention was called to the fact that one cannot turn a street corner in Atlanta without meeting a Conyers man.

After that I made it a point to take a private census on my own account in my daily walks.

In the stores I found dozens of clerks who lived in Conyers.

At times the police force had a large percentage of men from that town.

A leading minister, teacher and three prominent county officials were from the same place.

A partner in a big dry goods firm, the president of a bank, a bank cashier, an enterprising wholesale grocery merchant, several wealthy cotton men, some tobacco dealers and a number of other merchants hailed from Conyers.

To this list I soon added two popular physicians, two or three lawyers, several street car drivers and hundreds of men engaged in various occupations, including about forty or fifty drummers.

My census began to interest me, and I kept it up in a casual way.

At one time I found in a large newspaper building two or three printers, a proof-reader, elevator man, office boy, engineer and one or two others from the town on the Georgia road.

Hundreds of white and black mechanics came from that place.

Even the contractors and insurance agents claimed Conyers as their former home.

The man who collected my street tax, and the man who measured my water meter came from the, or, of course.

I did not ask at the gas office, but I feel sure that Conyers is represented there.

There were so many of them that I gave up the count, but not before I was satisfied that they were all doing well in their new homes. Among them are capitalists, merchants, professional men, many classes of toilers, old and young, besides society young men and pretty girls.

After giving up the count, I had one general answer for all strangers who asked about Conyers's population.

"About 100,000, and 20,000 of them from Conyers," was my reply.

And then my astonished visitors would ask me to explain myself.

One would naturally suppose that this enormous influx from Conyers must reduce the population of that town.

Not a bit of it. Conyers enjoys a steady growth all the time, has a good trade, and bears a fine reputation in business circles.

Young men start there, accumulate money, seek wider fields, and new people come in to take their places. Some of the original settlers and their families have remained, and most of them are successful and prosperous.

The town has good churches and schools, bright lawyers and physicians and enterprising merchants and bankers.

It is a moral, orderly place, and its people do not take the trouble to lock their doors at night.

Crime is practically unknown there, and the marshal has nothing to do, unless he picks out an ugly man and makes him give bond for his appearance.

The two newspapers are run by two of the cleverest and most popular men on the Georgia coast.

Just now the people are getting ready for electric lights and other improvements.

In Conyers the young people are trained to habits of sobriety, industry and economy.

The young men neither drink, nor gamble nor indulge in other dissolutions.

When they move to Atlanta and other cities they carry their good habits and business methods with them, and all of them have been successful.

It is a dry town, and the man who wants to borrow a snake for selfish purposes will have a long road to travel. But easy communication with Atlanta and Covington make the snake unnecessary when a man is willing to pay express charges on his medicine.

Is it a quiet place? Well, it is peaceful, and the people are pleasant and clever.

They take the daily papers, run up to Atlanta frequently, and the youngsters read the new books and are up to date in many things.

Altogether, Atlanta's little sister makes a mighty good showing. She evidently knows how to keep house for herself, and the wayfarers she sends out into the world have proved their ability and pluck.

In the natural course of events the town will grow. It will have more population and more wealth, and when they need them, city improvements and flourishes will be added.

I have singled out Conyers for special mention, because it is in some respects a remarkable community.

But I am aware of the fact that Atlanta has other little sisters within a radius of fifty or sixty miles whose good points deserve the highest praise.

As a rule, the average Georgia town is a good place for anybody to live in. Some of the best people I have ever known now live in these small communities, or started there.

With very few exceptions, every successful lawyer, merchant, banker, journalist, artisan or man of affairs in Atlanta came from a town like Conyers or from the farming district of Georgia.

Our brilliant men in public life and our beautiful women in society came from the country or from small towns—at least, this is true of the majority of the sisterhood of towns clustered about her, and she will be as loyal to their interests as they have been to hers, from the time when she struggled upward from Sherman's ash heap down to this present year of grace, illumined by the far-reaching aurora of the twentieth century.

WALLACE PUTNAM REDD.

Some Gilded Misalliances
With the Gilt Rubbed Off

I was about to write somewhat harshly about our many foolish maidens who reject the offers of our town's youths in order to marry abroad to the disappointment of all concerned except the domineering I found an article on the same subject from a pen so much abler than mine that I copy it entire. Strangely enough, it is from The New York Evening Post, and how so good a thing was printed in its columns I do not know unless Editor Godkin was not on duty at the editorial quarantine the day its author submitted the manuscript.

The author signs himself or herself "An Idler" and this is what he or she writes:

"A dear old American lady who lived the greater part of her life in Rome, and used to receive all who were worth knowing in her spacious drawing rooms far up in the dim fastnesses of a Roman palace, used to say that 'she had only known of one really happy marriage made by an American girl abroad.' In those days, being 'young and innocent,' we considered that remark very cynical, and in our hearts thought nothing could be more romantic and charming than for a fair compatriot to assume a historic title and retire after her marriage to her husband's estates, to rule smilingly over him and a devoted tenantry, very much as it appears in the last act of a comic opera, when a rose-colored light is burning and the orchestra plays the last brilliant chords of a wedding march. Then, also, there seemed to our perverted sense a sort of poetic justice about the fact that money, gained honestly but 'prosaically' in groceries or gas, should go to regild an ancient flagon or prop up the crumbling walls of some robber stronghold abroad.

"Alas! many thoughtful years and many cruel realities have taught us that our gracious hostess of the 'seventies' very nearly, was right, and that marriage under these conditions is apt to be much more like the comic opera after the curtain has been rung down, when the lights are out, the applauding public gone home, and the weary actors, slowly brought back to the present and the positive, are wondering how they are to pay the rent or dodge the 'warrant' in ambush around the corner."

"These marriages come about generally from a want of knowledge of the world. The father becomes rich, the family travel abroad, some mutual friend (often from purely interested motives) produces a suitor for the hand of the girl in the shape of a 'prince' with a title that makes the whole simple American family quiver with delight. After a few visits the suitor declares himself; the girl is flattered; the father loses his head, sees visions of his loved daughter hood-nobbing with royalty, and (intoxicating thought) snubbing the 'swells' at home who had shown great reluctance to recognize him and his family."

"It is next to impossible for him to get any reliable information about his future son-in-law in a country where he has not a single social relation, belongs to no club, and whose idiom is a sealed book to him. Every circumstance conspires to keep the flaws in the article for sale in the background and put the suitor in an advantageous light. After a few weeks' wrestling, paterfamilias agrees to part with a handsome sum for the ceremony, and the girl is obliged to come to this country for the ceremony, and that the suitor is hastily got together, with hired liveries and new bought carriages (as in a recent case in this state). The sensational papers take it up and publish 'faked' portraits of the bride and her noble spouse. The sovereign of the groom's country (enchanted that some more American money is to be imported into his land) sends an economical present and an autograph letter. The act ends. Limestone and gold dust, in a few years' rumormongering and trouble, float vaguely back to the girl's family. And finally either a great scandal occurs and there is one dishonored home more in the world, or a wretched, heart-broken woman, thousands of miles away from the friends and relatives who might be some comfort to her, makes up her mind to accept 'anything' for the sake of her children, and tries to build up again some sort of an existence out of the remains of her lost happiness and her father's wares up from his dream to realize that his wealth has only served to ruin what he loved best in the world."

"Or, again, instead of being sad, the circumstances become delightfully comic, as in a certain case we know of, where the daughter, who married into an indolent, happy-go-lucky, impoverished Italian family, had inherited her father's business push and energy along with his fortune, and immediately set about 'running' the whole estate as she had seen her father do his bank, trying to revive a half-forgotten industry in the district, scraping and whitewashing the picturesque old villa, proposing her husband's going into business, and in short dashed her head against all their national prejudices and inherited traditions, until her new family fairly loathed the sight of her brisk American face, and the poor she had tried to help sunk in their newly drained houses and refused to be comforted."

"Her ways were not their ways, and she seemed to them unlike Italian ladies—at most unsexed, as she tramped about the fields, talking artificial manure and subsoil plowing with the men. And yet neither of these people was to blame. The young Italian had followed the teachings of his family; he had learned that the only honorable way for him to acquire wealth was to marry it, and his wife honestly tried to do her duty in her way, and naively thought she could graft her native thrift and 'go' into the indolent Italian character. But her work was all in vain, and she made herself and her husband so unpopular that they are now living in this country, regretting their error!"

"Another case only a little less laughable is that of a fair young Boston girl, having a neat little fortune of her own. Once she was married to the young Viennese of her choice, she found that he expected her to live with his entire family on the third floor of his 'palace' (the two lower floors being always rented to foreigners), and that as there was not enough money for a box at the opera, she could not go, but that his position made it necessary for him to have a stall among the men of his rank, while the astonished and disillusioned Bostonian sat at home on tete-a-tete with the women of his family, who seemed to think this the most natural arrangement in the world."

"If certainly is astonishing that we, the most patriotic of nations, with such high

opinions of ourselves and our institutions, should be so ready to hand over 'our daughters and our ducats' to the first foreigner who asks for them, often requiring less information about him than we would consider necessary before buying a house or a dog.

"In no other nation do the women have this mania for marrying aliens. In no other country would a girl with a large fortune dream of marrying out of her land. Her highest ideal of a husband is a man of her own kin. It is the rarest thing in the world to find a well-born French, German or Italian woman married to a foreigner and living away from her country. We could count the cases we know on the fingers of a hand."

"For how can a woman expect to be happy away from all the little ties and traditions of her youth? If she goes away very young she may still hope to replace her friends and even make new ties, as is often done. But the real reason (greater or deeper) of unhappiness lies in the fundamental difference of the whole social structure between her own country and that of her adoption, the radically different way of looking at every side of life."

"Surely a girl must feel that a man who allows a marriage to be arranged for him, and who only signs the contract because its pecuniary clauses are to his satisfaction, and who would withdraw in a moment if these were suppressed, must have an entirely different point of view from her own on all the vital issues of life."

"We do not for a moment doubt that foreigners of course in all this we think of our English cousins as ourselves—make excellent husbands for their own women, but we do think that, except in rare cases, they are unsatisfactory helpmates for American girls. This is so large a subject that we cannot even attempt to touch on more than a side or two of this matter. But to make our idea clearer, we will cite the following contrasted stories."

"Two charming sisters of an aristocratic Virginia family, each with an income of over \$40,000 a year, recently married in France. They naturally expected to continue abroad the life they had always led at home, in which opera boxes, saddle horses, and constant entertaining were matters of course. In both cases they discovered that their husbands (neither of them penniless) had entirely different views."

"In the first place, it is considered 'bad form' for young married women to entertain in France, and, besides, the money was needed for 'improvement,' and in many other ways, and as every sensible French family puts aside at least a third of its income as dotes for the children, boys as well as girls, these wives found themselves for the first time in their lives cramped for money, and obliged during their one month's year in Paris to put up with hired traps and depend on their friends for their evenings at the opera."

I must add a line or two here in order to sign my name—most unworthily to something that is completely without any comment from me. My only hope is that the girls of Atlanta, who are the best and most beautiful in the world, will continue to have the good hard sense in their little heads which in the past has carried them safely through every country and every court in the world, and brought them back to the family fireside without any loss of appreciation for their old friends."

There are princes enough in Georgia for all our Georgia girls, and there is more happiness in one palace on Peachtree street than in a dozen on the Rhine or a whole row in Naples.

EZRA EASY.

The great need of our navy is a battleship that will float in few hundred yards in smooth water without turning over.

John Henderson Gurnsey, the artist, is certain to be heard from in law and literature. He is a genius.

Dalton, with her 5,000 inhabitants, is entitled to a federal public building. The Argus thinks, if Covington is to have one, why not? We hope to see both towns favored by Uncle Sam.

The tilt between the ministers and the society women will not do any good. Unnecessarily sharp things have been said on both sides.

About 2,500,000 are waiting in breathless suspense for 250,000 offices under the new administration.

President McKinley will probably ask the leaders of our Lily Whites and Charcoal Blacks when they propose to roll up a republican majority in Georgia.

The outlook brightens for a good Georgia exhibit at the Nashville exposition.

Bill Arp figures it out that an ordinary dinner directly and indirectly employs hundreds of millions of people and costs hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Alabama street extension would soon add millions of dollars to the wealth of the city in the increased value of property.

Atlanta has no mard gras and she has given up her rex pageants, but every city needs something of the sort. Why not get up a big festival in May and fill our streets with gay processions and give the city up to mirth and music from Piedmont park to Grant park?

Mrs. Arthur Paget, an American lady, recently gave a fancy ball in London which dazzled even that great metropolis. The Americans set the pace.

When society settles down to cards and punch it gets back to the point it started from. It requires neither culture nor refinement to make the majority of people enjoy gaming and gussing.

The advertising fashions of a community change. A few years ago the Atlanta newspapers contained no matrimonial and spicy personal advertisements.

We need either better marriage laws or better divorce laws. As matters stand, the matrimonial tie is a rope of sand.

The Baby's prize questions are turning our population into one vast history class.

That column of questions and answers in The Morning Constitution is a good thing, and it is presided over by one of the most intelligent and best informed journalists in America, Mr. P. J. Moran.

Constitutional Amendments.

MY DREAM SHIP.

Beyond the mists of dreary doubt,
False hopes and fretful fears,
And all the evanescent rout
Of soulless smiles and tears:

Borne by no change of wind of chance,
But by Faith's gladsome gales
O'er Fancy's fair and free expanse
My dream ship sails and sails.

Where rise the distant headlands dim
Of brighter shores than these,
Where sounds the chant of cherubim
Across the opal seas.

Far from the tempest and the storm
Amid those vocal vales,
Where stars like tropic fireflies swarm
My dream ship sails and sails.

Exploring wondrous realms above
The reach of keenest ken,
In regions of eternal love
Unknown to mortal men;

Where beams upon the well of truth
The Light that never fails,
And blithely blooms perennial youth
My dream ship sails and sails.

All taut and trim its course is set
To sunrise shores remote,
No sorrow there nor vain regret,
And no discordant note

Wakes memories of this sin-cursed sod
In wild and woeeful walls,
While onward toward the mount of God
My dream ship sails and sails.

There every aspiration fine
My soul shall realize,
To themes of majesty divine
My soaring thoughts shall rise;

And when from that celestial strand
The scarp entry sails,
My dream ship shall at His command
Forever fur its sails.

Montgomery M. Folsom.

SAVED OVER FROM SUNDAY.
What a gloriously beautiful day Sunday was. The wonder of it so filled my soul that I have saved over some of the thoughts that were inspired by its tranquil loveliness. The world seemed to have put aside the garments of widowhood, although the blue skies, bending so lovingly low, still bore the chastened and pensive look of recent bereavement and there were traces of tears in the mournful trees that still bowed their heads with sorrow for the dead year.

The sun shone so resplendently that the poor little street arabs of the feathered kingdom, the English sparrows, took heart and chirped cheerily to one another as they fluttered about the eaves and along the sidewalks.

Poor little waifs of a foreign land! They are the victims of a popular and unreasoning prejudice. Few ever stop to think what beautiful lessons they teach of contentment under adverse circumstances and surroundings that would drive less hearty and hopeful creatures to the solitudes of the forest afar from the habitations of ungrateful and unappreciative men.

The little vagabonds appeal to me very strongly. I have felt and known what it is to be friendless and alone in a strange place among an unsympathizing people, and I, too, have whistled when my heart was heavy with a woe and a longing unexpressed for just a kindly word and the clasp of a hopeful hand.

Under such circumstances I have imagined that they were the bluebirds and the brown thrushes, of my own native clime building their nests in the budding Hawthorns, or chattering among the spangled branches of the old plum orchard instead of homeless wanderers like myself, severed from all the ties that bound them to their happier home life in their own native land.

There is always something suggestive of the reduced children of rural birth and upbringing picking rags on the busy streets of the restless city when I watch the English sparrows plucking bits of straw and bright shreds of cloth from the doorsteps or the gutters with which to build their little ragged nests under the eaves of some tottery tenement.

But as I walked abroad Sunday morning with the floods of golden sunshine filtering through the crisp air, already warming with the promise of violet time, I thought what a beautiful thing it is to live. Especially when one is surrounded by so many enjoyable things as it is in our own sun-blessed clime. I knew that perhaps today would be dreary and unlovely, but not for long. God send the early and the latter rains that the earth may be fruitful and yield her blessings abundantly as a reward for the diligent labor of the children of men. He sendeth the rain in its season on the just as well as on the unjust, and is impartial, as should be expected of an indulgent Father, in the bestowal of His bounties. Therefore we should not murmur when the days are dark and dreary, for living mortals who will be compensated a thousand fold when the crimson gloves on the maple and the honeysuckle deluge the world with its delicious perfume.

The older I grow the more observant I am. I have learned not to despise the small things of earth, for in them often lie our greatest blessings and most profound delights. I have become miserly of time and that is why I am always busy. I have found that by keeping my eyes open I get so much more out of life. By extracting the sweets of the flowers that are at hand I do not have to wait for those that may never bloom. I watched the faces of the churchgoers radiant with anticipation and the rose flush on the cheeks of the Sunday school children looking forward with eager and questioning eyes to the next picture that should appear as they turned the pages of the book of life. One must keep the eye clear of envy and malice and idle repinings to be able to see those pictures clearly in all their divine lineaments.

The somber branches of the old cedars that grow in front of my home have been drooping despondently of late as if the terrible visitation of the blizzard had been too much for them, but they seemed to perk themselves up right jauntily Sunday morning as do ancient dames when a young man pays them a compliment. The sap in the rugged trunks of the old trees had evidently responded to the influence of the genial sunshine and they appeared as if they had awakened to the fact that winter lasts but a short time and that the most of the year is filled with sunshine and song in this beautiful land. Nobody can ever convince me that trees do not reason like other living mortals. Why should they live so long if they were not made to profit by experience?

The most congenial companions I have ever known were the trees. They have told me things deeper than all lore and have listened to their voices, sighing or singing, ever since the days when the solemn pines crowned their lullabies around my sylvan home far away. They have spoken to me eloquently of the wonderful past and prophetically of the mysterious future. They have taught me that this life is intended for the development of all that is good and worthy in our beings and that it is full of purpose and not a mere hazard without past preparation or future progress. And Sunday was such a beautiful day for dreams!

M. M. F.

Something About Two
Brainy Atlanta People.

Only the second set of answers to the prize symposium of The Evening Constitution have become public property. On Saturday not only were these answers made known but the names of the winners were disclosed.

The interest this contest has awakened cannot easily be measured, not even by running one's eye down the list of the one thousand names taken from among those who came nearest to the winners. Considering these, to say it was great, only slightly expresses the situation; considering the time it took for this symposium to jump into public popularity, it was marvelous and unparalleled.

What did you hear people talk about on the way home Saturday afternoon? What simplicity which permitted of the schoolboy's average knowledge being sufficient. They tested one's intimate knowledge of the inner things of history and Mr. Thompson was not found wanting. He is one who can repeat date after date and tell of events not only in their correct succession but in an understanding way, but never has this knowledge proved so "phasing" to him as on this occasion.

He took an unexpected trip to town again that night. The collections from upper Sprng street boxes were not to be trusted on so important an occasion and behold the reward!

As one glanced down the list of the other prize winners there was one name that seemed peculiarly familiar, and, strange to

say, this familiarity to it was caused by its having occupied the same space before. It is a great deal to have won any of these prizes, but to have one's name twice on the only times when it could be among the prize winners is certainly no small honor.

Mrs. Welch was the one who bore this unusual distinction. Saturday and a week before hers was not missing from the list.

COMMITTEE IS SELECTED

Stockholders' Protective Committee Has Been Formed in Connection With the Mutual Receivership.

THEY WILL RECEIVE THE STOCK

Messrs. Paul Romare, W. A. Hemphill and R. D. Spaulding Appointed as the Protective Committee.

UNITED ACTION IS NOW TAKEN

Plan on Foot To Consolidate the Assets of the Mutual with the Interstate Company, of Columbus—Meeting of Stockholders Will Be Held Sometime Soon To Decide the Matter.

A stockholders' protective committee has been formed in connection with the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, which was placed in the hands of a receiver last Saturday.

The committee is composed of Mr. Paul Romare, first vice president of the Atlanta National bank; Colonel W. A. Hemphill, president of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and Dr. R. D. Spaulding, president of the Gramling-Spaulding Company, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes.

These gentlemen have consented to act in the capacity named at earnest solicitation of a number of shareholders who desire them to do so.

The contract under which the shareholders will deposit their stock with this committee provides explicitly that the costs, expenses and fees shall not exceed a given amount, which is much less than each individual shareholder would have to pay if no united action were taken.

Blanks are now being prepared and when a shareholder deposits his or her stock with the committee they will receive a written receipt for the same.

The committee is composed of three of the best known gentlemen in the financial and business world of Atlanta, and there will not be the slightest risk in placing stock in their hands, as their integrity and business judgment is beyond question.

TO CONSOLIDATE WITH INTERSTATE. A scheme is now under consideration, which, if carried out successfully, will consolidate the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association with the Interstate Building and Loan Association, of Columbus.

As soon as the officers of the latter named association learned of the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Atlanta association last Saturday they took the train for this city and spent the day yesterday in consultation with the officers and several of the leading stockholders of the local association.

The plan under consideration is for the Interstate Association to take the sound assets of the Southern Mutual and issue to the shareholders stock in the Interstate to the amount of the assets which are transferred to them.

After the sound assets are taken by the Interstate Association, the receiver can then wind up the affairs of the Mutual which are not considered safe.

WHERE THE TROUBLE STARTED. The failure of the association is attributed in an indirect way to the appointment of a receiver for the Southern Building and Loan Association at Knoxville a few days ago.

The Southern, at Knoxville, was the largest association of the kind in the world, to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding and dread with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial is appreciated by but few. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her, ere she presses to her bosom her babe.

MOTHER'S FRIEND allays Nervousness, and so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—is left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend," and the time of recovery shortened.

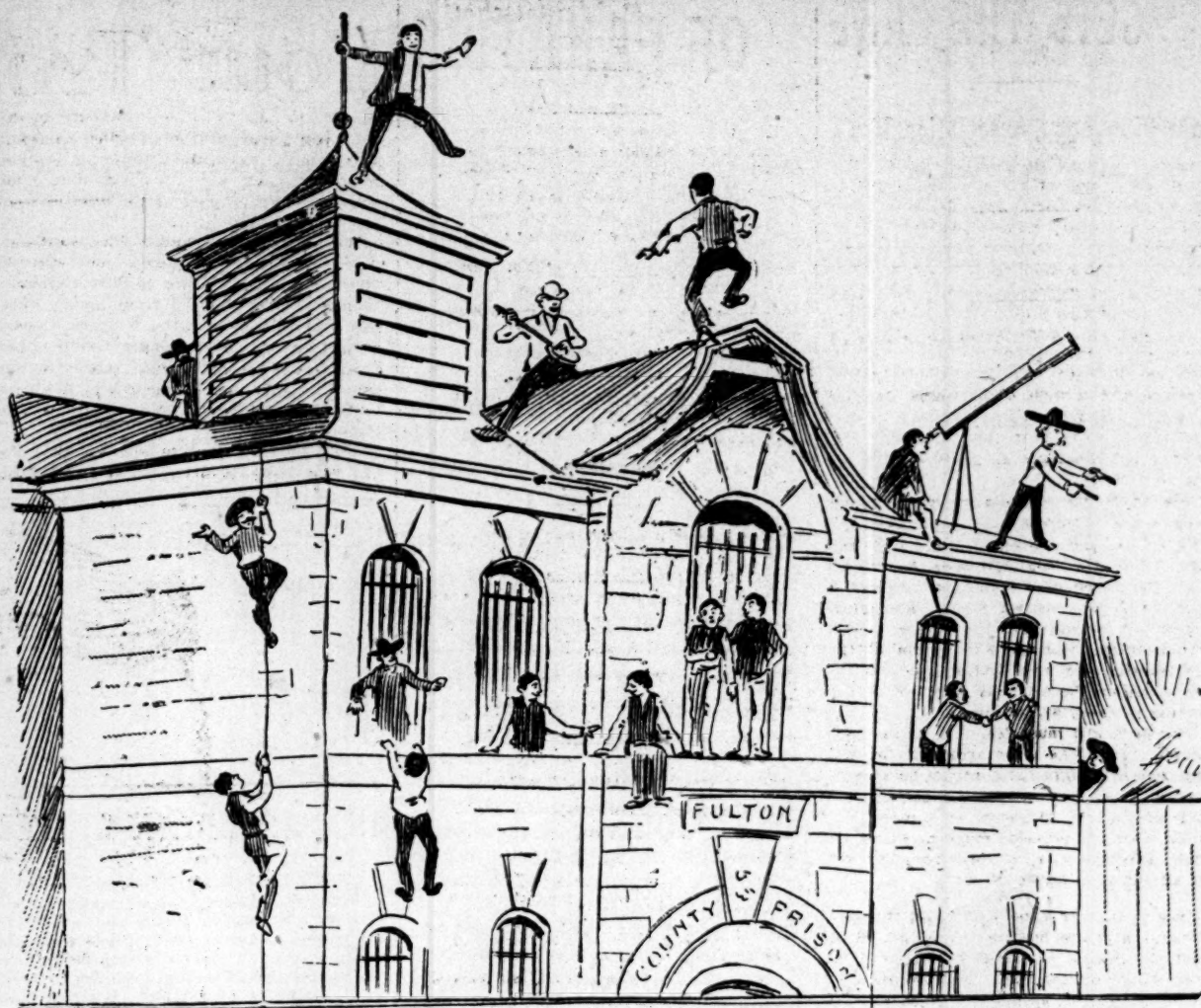
"I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly and easily. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful."

JOHN G. FOLLIOT, MASON, GA.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Books containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent FREE by adding your application, by THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PRISONERS STAY WHERE THEY BELONG.



THIS SORT OF THING DON'T GO UNDER SHERIFF NELMS.

and with the appointment of a receiver for it, seven other associations at Knoxville passed into the hands of receivers. This caused a panic among the stockholders of other associations throughout the country, and as a result a rush of withdrawals have flooded the home offices of the companies doing a building and loan business.

The future of the Tennessee association has frightened the holders of stock in the Georgia associations, and hence the appointment of a receiver for the Mutual on Saturday, although the officers of the institution claim that it is perfectly solvent.

Great interest is manifested in coming developments and the week which opens today promises to be an interesting one with the association and its shareholders.

EXPENSES WERE VERY LIGHT. When the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association receivership matter is investigated it is certain that some lively complaints will be made against the officers of the concern.

It seems that the expenses of the association have been enormous, considering the business it did, and there has been a great deal of talk about the accounts showing the items of expense.

Some of the Mutual stockholders have found, upon investigation, that the expenses of that company have far exceeded those of similar companies, and when the stockholders meet it is certain that a rigid investigation will be made.

THE SUPREME COURT TODAY. Judge Guber Will Sit with the Justices on an Important Case.

Other Court News. The supreme court met this morning. Chief Justice Simmons presiding; present, Justices Lumpkin, Atkinson, Cobb and Little. Justice Fish being kept at home by the serious illness of his wife.

Several important cases were set for today, among them that of Turney against the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, from the Rome circuit, in which three of the justices were disqualified. In consequence of that fact Governor Atkinson requested Judge Guber to sit on the Rome circuit, to sit on the bench, making a full court of four judges. On account of the absence of Justice Fish the case was passed temporarily to this morning.

The interesting features of the case are that about three years ago Dr. P. L. Turney, of Rome, lost his house by fire. It was insured in the Southern Mutual for \$2,000, and the company refusing to pay the insurance, suit was brought to recover, and the case has been in the courts ever since.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of firm of Bond & Denny, of Rome, is in attendance, looking after the interests of the plaintiff.

The first case taken up was that of Alexander against the Trust and Deposit Company of New York, bondholders of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad Company. The suit is for damages furnished the road in connection with operating the same just prior to the time that it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and the claim amounts to about \$10,000.

Among the prominent attorneys in attendance, additional to those mentioned, are Messrs. W. A. Hawks and E. A. Hawkins, of Americus; W. K. Miller, of Augusta; Alex. Erwin, of Athens, and Washington Dessau, of Macon.

A MONUMENT FOR ILLINOIS. Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8.

Special to The Evening Constitution. General Boyton and Fullerton arrived today with Smith H. Atkins, Major J. A. Connolly, Colonel J. G. Everett, Colonel J. A. Blodgett and Colonel E. D. Swain, members of the Illinois Chickamauga park commission.

They went to the battlefield looking for a suitable place to erect a monument to the Illinois troops.

General Tucker accompanies them.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE. Athens, February 8.—Advices received here today from Caney say that the Greek squadron has arrived at that place, and that upon arriving failed to salute the Turkish flag according to custom.

The officer in command of the British warships at Caney paid a visit to the commander of the Greek vessels immediately upon their arrival.

Dispatches also say that the Christians and the Moslems at Retimo, Crete, are missing in opposition to one another, and are making preparations for a battle.

STILL IN A BRIER PATCH

Revenue Officers Make a Big Raid in Haralson County and Capture Two Men.

MOONSHINERS ESCAPE LATER

They Are Left in a Depot by the Marshals and Quickly Depart for Parts Unknown.

MARSHALS' EXCITING MAN HUNT

They Came in Contact with Sundry Briers and Succeeded in Capturing an Outfit, but After All Lose Their Prize by the Clever Escape of the Moonshiners.

Deputy Marshal W. J. Duke, his son, C. H. Duke, and Deputy Collector E. W. Rembert arrived in the city yesterday morning after one of the most exciting and successful revenue raids that has been conducted in this state for several years.

It was successful because two of the largest stills that have been discovered in some time were captured and many gallons of beer and whisky were destroyed.

The moonshiners who were captured in the still succeeded in making their escape, however, but the officers have organized a thorough search for them, and in all probability in the course of a few days they will again be in the clutches of the law.

The still was located about two miles from Latham's postoffice, Haralson county, and has been giving the authorities trouble for some time. It was known that a large still was somewhere in that neighborhood, but all the efforts of the officers to locate and capture it have been baffled.

It was decided that it must be captured at all means, and with this object in view the three men who have already been mentioned, and who are counted as three of the best officers in the service of the government, were sent out to make the raid.

Deputy Marshal Duke being at the head of the party.

After some little trouble they succeeded in finding a man who would lead them to the still, and they started out. They did not know but the guide might prove false, and they were at all times on the lookout for an ambush, but nothing of the kind occurred and they arrived safely at the still about 12 o'clock in the day.

When they had arrived and taken a look at the place where the still was concealed they began to realize why all of their previous efforts to capture it had been in vain.

So carefully had it been concealed and so adapted was the ground for the location that a party of men might pass within fifty feet of the place where the still was in operation and never suspect that they were within fifty miles of a blockade distillery.

STILL IN A BRIER PATCH. The guide told the officers where the still was and they began to make their way toward it. It was in the midst of an immense briar patch, and sundry scratches were received by the officers before they arrived at the door of the stillhouse. When they reached the door they pushed it open without a word of warning and walked in, at the same time covering the two men who were on the inside with their pistols.

No resistance was made, and the capture was soon effected. Two large stills were found and one was being operated at the time that the officers walked into the room.

Both of these stills were destroyed, as were also 1,000 gallons of beer and about twenty gallons of singlings. The latter is whisky which is only half made.

The two men proved to be T. J. Davidson and his son, John Davidson. These two men were taken to Pelton, near by, where they succeeded in persuading one of the citizens of that place to give one of the officers a power of attorney to sign the bond of both of them after this city had been reached.

The bond, had it been made, would have been perfectly good and the men had no prospect at all of going to jail.

officers were more lenient with their prisoners than they would have otherwise been. The men were then taken to the station and were to have been brought to this city on the next train. When it was almost time for the train to arrive the officers stepped into the office, leaving the men in the waiting room.

The tickets had no sooner been bought when a commotion was heard on the outside, and by the time that the officers returned to where they had left their prisoners they were gone. Realizing that they had escaped a search was immediately instituted and that part of the country for miles around was scoured, but the search was fruitless. The officers then returned to this city, arriving here one day late on account of the escape. They will return in a few days and expect to have no difficulty in locating the runaways.

BELL LIVES IN ALABAMA.

Commissioner Broyles Sends a Moonshiner Over to Birmingham Court, Gently to His Surprise.

Saturday afternoon United States Commissioner Broyles bound over Sherman Bell to the United States court at Birmingham on the charge of moonshining. The arrest was made by Deputy Collector Pat Moore, and the capture of the old moonshiner and his still was an exciting one.

Some time ago word was received that a still was being operated in Haralson county near the state line, and Mr. Pat Moore was sent to make the capture. When he arrived at the house where the still was found he could find no one in sight and began to investigate.

He went to the cellar, where he found a still in full blast. When he walked into the room, Tom Bell, who is a son of Sherman Bell, made a dive for the window, but the plucky officer pulled him back by the legs and arrested him with his father.

The still was then destroyed. It was found that the moonshiners had so arranged the still that the smoke came out of the chimney, and when the still was in operation they would build a fire in the grate which would burn the first floor.

Tom Sherman, the man who tried to escape by way of the window, succeeded in giving the officers the slip before they left the house and has been seen no more. A search is being made for him, however, and it is expected that he will be captured in a few days.

At the trial Saturday Sherman Bell acknowledged his guilt, but in some way the idea had taken root in his head that if he proved that he did not live in this state he would be liberated. With the object of proving this he had many witnesses present who swore that he lived just across the state line in Clayburn county, Alabama. He so thoroughly demonstrated to Commissioner Broyles that he did not live in this state that he was bound over to appear at the Birmingham court instead of being brought before Judge Newman.

His bond was fixed at \$300, which he failed to make. He is now in the Fulton county jail and will be taken to Birmingham as soon as possible.

DALLAS RABURN ARRAIGNED. Dallas Raburn, of Haralson county, was brought before Commissioner Broyles this morning on the charge of running a blockade distillery. Many of the most important witnesses were absent, and on this account the trial was postponed until next Monday morning. Raburn was allowed to return to his home and by next Monday it is thought the other witnesses can be secured.

WAR RECORD CAN BE PURCHASED

All That Were Printed for Free Distribution Have Long Since Been Disposed Of.

Washington, February 8.—To correct erroneous impressions as to the official records of the war of the rebellion which have recently been published in regard to a general distribution of the valuable work to public libraries, the war department requests the publication of this statement:

Under the act of congress approved August 7, 1882, 11,000 copies of the war record were ordered printed, and 8,300 were placed at the disposal of members of the forty-seventh congress, to be sent to such libraries, etc., as they should designate; 1,000 copies were directed to be distributed to the several executive departments of the government, and 1,600 to officers of the army and contributors to the work. All these sets have been distributed.

Members of the present congress have no copies for free distribution, and those authorized to be distributed by the war department and other executive departments were long since disposed of.

Seven hundred copies of the 11,000 printed were reserved for sale at about the cost of press work and paper; and the only way the work can now be obtained is by purchase.

MR. BRANAN MR. GENTRY

It Seems That These Two Men Will Be Elected Police Commissioners by Council.

JOHNSON WILL NOT ANNOUNCE

He Says the Whole Matter Rests with the Council and He Has Nothing to Say.

WHAT THE GOSSIPS HAVE TO SAY

There Are Those Who Will Not Concede Gentry's Election—Other Candidates Who Are Mentioned—Election To Occur at the Council Meeting on the First Monday in March.

At the council meeting to be held on the 1st of March the election of two police commissioners will take place to fill the vacancies which will occur on the expiration of the terms of Commissioners George E. Johnson and J. C. A. Branan.

It is generally conceded that Commissioner Branan will succeed himself and interest will center in the selection of a successor to Commissioner Johnson.

Those who claim to be posted say that Mr. W. T. Gentry will come in the winner.

This morning Commissioner Johnson was asked if he would be a candidate, and he replied:

"I have nothing to say on that line. I have never made an announcement of the kind in my life and I will not do so now."

"It is understood, Mr. Johnson," he was told, "that Mr. Gentry has an almost certain chance of being elected."

"That is with the council," was the reply. "And you will not make an announcement of your candidacy?"

"No, I certainly will not." Several names were mentioned in connection with the election, among which are John A. Colvin, J. F. Lester and John Welch.

The political forces have been quietly at work for some weeks past, and two factions who have a pull with the council, have drawn up a line of battle. Those interested most in the outcome of the election have been at sea until within the past two or three days, but this morning there appears to be something tangible and the political gossips are giving out Gentry as the winner.

Mr. Gentry is the well-known telephone manager and has been identified with the city in a business way for many years. If elected, he will make a very efficient city officer.

The opposition, however, has not yet given up the fight and they will not admit that it is whipped.

Mr. Gentry has not signified any intention to accept if chosen; in fact, he has made no personal effort to secure the election, but his friends have been doing some work in his behalf.

The election will be one of the features of the meeting of the council on the first Monday in March.

DENOUNCES THE DECISION

FINDING IN THE TENNESSEE ASYLUM CASE OBJECTED TO.

Two Patients Met Violent Deaths, but the Authorities Are Exonerated. More Investigations May Follow.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Royal Arcanumites who preferred charges are indignant over the decision of the state charity board, which exonerated the state authorities of the asylum for the insane from blame for the violent death of Ben S. Hoff and Joe Brown, of this city.

M. Rosenheim, of the Chattanooga council, denounces the decision as an outrage and declares the board is in collusion with the asylum authorities, and will demand a further investigation.

WOUNDED IN A QUARREL. Negroes Get Into a Fight and One Shoots the Other.

West Point, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Thomas Todd and Henry Richardson, two negroes residing just over the line in Lanette, got into a quarrel over a name of cards yesterday evening.

Richardson struck Todd across the neck with a stick, whereupon Todd pulled out his revolver and fired three shots at Richardson, one taking effect in the left groin. The wound is not thought to be fatal.

WE MEAN STRICTLY BUSINESS!

And are determined to close out our Retail Department at once

Cottage Dinner Sets, in white English Porcelain, real China finish, just the thing for new beginners and small families, only \$2.98. Double thick Hotel China Plates, Tea patterns, \$4.98. Cottage Dinner Sets, in blue Delft under glaze patterns, \$4.98. Gold edges and handles, finest English Porcelain, \$5.98. Full Dinner Sets of 104 pieces, assorted decorations, gold edges and handles, English Porcelain, real China finish, only \$11.98. Our regular price \$17.50. Haviland China Dinner Sets, the very latest shapes, hand-painted in the handsomest decorations, our own importations, \$22.50. Regular price, \$35.00. A full line of Haviland White China; you may have it at what it cost to import.

A Bonanza for Hotels and Boarding Houses. Greenwood China and Decorated English Porcelain, double thick deep and flat dishes, 3 and 4 inches, only \$5.00. 5 and 6 inches, at \$1.30. Footed Oyster Bowls, at \$1.30. Ice Cream Sauces, 90c doz. Butter Pails at 24c doz. Double thick Hotel China Plates, Tea size, 60c doz. Breakfast size, 75c doz. Dinner size, 90c doz. Coffee Cups and Saucers, 60c set. Plated Tea Spoons, 10c set. Plated Table Spoons, 25c set. Plated Forks, 48c set. Plated Knives, 48c set. Everything for the Dining Room and Kitchen at less than cost.

Great Bargains on our 10c Counter. Elegant Stone China Bowls and Pitchers, only 74c pair. Decorated 10-piece Toilet Sets, \$1.98. Beautiful Hand-Painted Toilet Sets, gold tracings, 12 pieces, large size, for \$4.98. Maddock's English Porcelain Toilet Sets, plain white, new shapes, \$1.75.

Our Stock is going fast, and this is your last opportunity to buy real elegant goods at less than they cost to import. This is our Closing Sale.

Mail Orders Will Receive Careful Attention. No Charge for Packing Out-of-Town Orders.

CARVER & HARPER, 79 Whitehall and 66 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

BABY CARRIAGES

NEW STYLES JUST IN. BEAUTIES

AT \$2.50 to \$40.00.

Catalogue Free, WOOD & BEAUMONT

Stove & Furniture Co. 85-87 WHITEHALL, - - - 70-72 S. BROAD.

PROTECTION FOR COTTON.

Continued from First Page.

all growers of sea island cotton to band themselves together in an organization for the protection of their mutual interests in many respects. Year by year the crop of sea island cotton increases, and prices decrease correspondingly with the increase in the size of the crop. It is the judgment of some of the best posted men in the sea island cotton business that remunerative prices the coming season will depend upon the extent of the reduction in acreage planted. A small acreage cannot be accomplished without organization and concert of action among all planters. For a few planters here and there to plant less, while others plant more, will not accomplish a smaller crop.

"A smaller acreage can only be secured by uniting into one organization all growers of sea island cotton in Georgia and Florida. If this can be accomplished, and every planter will solemnly bind himself to reduce his acreage, say, one-fourth to one-third, a smaller crop will be made and very much higher prices will result. The present crop, it is estimated, will run from 105,000 to 110,000 bales, but it will not bring in dollars as much as did the crop of last year, which amounted to about 73,000 bales; and neither did it bring in dollars as much as the crop of the year before, which amounted to about 75,000 bales.

THE DECLINE IN PRICE. Sea island cotton of good quality has now declined to 11½ to 12 cents in Savannah, and to 8 and 9 cents for the poorer grades, and there is good reason to believe that if there is any increase in acreage the coming season and a larger crop is made prices will decline below these figures. It is natural that spinners who buy our cotton should wish to pay as low as possible, and if, notwithstanding the present very low prices, we should go ahead and plant a larger crop, spinners will naturally infer that present prices are profitable to the grower, otherwise they would not plant so heavily. This would certainly only be a natural inference. Spinners are not careless of killing off the industry, and once they are made to understand that present prices are not profitable to the farmers they will be inclined to raise their views, but the only evidence of unprofitableness to them of value will be a reduction in acreage on the part of the grower.

PROTECTION THE THING. It is at this point that the real point of the meeting is reached, when Mr. Brantley talks about the competition of Egyptian cotton.

"We are also suffering seriously from competition with Egyptian long staple cotton. The imports of this cotton into the United States are increasing year by year, and the price of Egyptian cotton to a certain extent in any event, and to a large extent when we grow a large crop, regulates the price of our sea island cotton."

"If a duty could be placed upon Egyptian cotton, it would have the effect of raising the price of our staple, but we are not likely to have a duty placed upon Egyptian long staple cotton unless the growers of sea island cotton organize and demand such a law at the hands of congress."

"There are a number of other benefits that would accrue from the organization of all planters of sea island cotton into one body. Sea island cotton should be marketed intelligently. When there is a good demand cotton should be shipped in freely, and when there is a poor demand, shipping should be curtailed. If prices are to be sustained. This, of course, cannot be done except through organization."

"Another important object to be attained in raising and handling the crop so as to make it command the most money. A vast amount of money is lost each year by using poor seed and by careless picking and ginning. It does not cost any more to produce a pound of good cotton in the seed than a pound of poor cotton, but there is a great deal of difference in the price. To command the best price, only the best seed should be planted, and when the cotton matures it should be picked on a regular basis, and never while wet or damp, unless it is promptly sunned afterwards. All rotten bolls should be left in the field, and every attention should be paid that there is no trash picked in the cotton. After the cotton is carefully harvested it should be carefully ginned. A vast amount of money is lost each year by poor ginning, and I think there ought to be unions in every county divided into sub-unions in every militia district."

"My belief is that the time is ripe for such an organization, because the growers of sea island cotton everywhere are thoroughly disheartened and earnestly desire relief."

"I think Sea Island Cotton Planters' Union will be a very good name for the organization, and I think there ought to be unions in every county divided into sub-unions in every militia district."

"If we can reduce the total crop to 75,000 bales prices will go back to 15 and 20 cents per pound. If 125,000 bales are made prices will go to 10 cents per pound, unless a duty is put on Egyptian long staple cotton. If every planter will bind himself to cut his average 35 per cent he will get more dollars for the two-thirds he plants than he will for a full crop planted."

AN AFRICAN HYMN. Famu Ckechechi Gives an Example of One of the Dialects of the Dark Continent.

The following is an example of some of the wonders of an African tongue. The translation was made by Prince Fumu Ckechechi, who is still in town. It tells the story of the gospel hymn so popular with all who know the Moody and Sankey books, entitled "You're a Slave to Sin." Dear Brother, in the language of the Cabinda tribe, Congo, Africa:

"Enkidambo cobecker comberminu. Oll onk yons cobecker lou? You Zambie ent bickerio vaner. Ter empot vey acronio bempt. CHORUS. "En-key, en-key. En-key coquise boo-boo? En-key, en-key. En-key coquise boo-boo?"

"Enkidambo bont comberminu? Co-benker lou conner benker? Verver ent outloo ka-rivers. Verver ent yaner koner eyer naver. "Beyons coloker comberminu? Nanie gre-saler ylye. Fpo enkidambo natter sananary. Bens kartoo-ker yonson co-botty vey. "Enkidambo cobecker comberminu? Yeneetema equander konner. Yons Zambie co-omking see zeulley. Verver bottoy co-vander cobecker."

From the Statistic Fiend. From Answers. The lad for collecting ridiculous statistics seems to be growing. The statistic fiend has discovered how much time a man wastes in his life crawling under the dressing table in search of a lost collar stud; and he can tell us exactly how many years we waste for the purpose of eating, then, again, how many tons of bread, meat or potatoes we may have eaten in these wasted years.

Now a reader, who lives in Glasgow, has written to inform me that, after several weeks of laborious calculation, he has discovered that one and some odd pounds is worn off the boots of the London public every day. This material, if restored to its proper condition, would be sufficient to form a leather strap an inch wide and ten miles long, and, with one year's accumulation, would reach from London to New York.

BIG CASE WITHDRAWN. Suit of James A. Watson Against Atlanta Home Insurance Co. Settled.

This morning Mr. Porter King, an attorney, withdrew the case of James A. Watson against the Atlanta Home Insurance Company from the supreme court docket, where it had been carried through the city and superior courts on an appeal. The suit was for about \$10,000, but a satisfactory settlement having been agreed upon by the parties interested, the appeal was taken from the docket and the proceedings stopped.



A TALK WITH FIGHTING FITZ

Bob Says He Is in Good Condition
and Will Win.

NO NEW TACTICS TO PLAY

Will Go at Corbett from the Beginning and Hopes to Put Him Out Inside of Ten Rounds—Where the Two Big Fellows Will Train—Many Sports Will Go from the South.

New York, February 8.—The New York Journal has just secured a timely interview with Bob Fitzsimmons.

Before another Sunday rolls around Bob will have departed for Nevada to make final preparations for meeting James J. Corbett on March 17th, in what is universally admitted will be the greatest pugilistic event in the annals of fistiana.

Corbett has been training assiduously for this fight for some months until at the present moment he is in condition to battle for a king's ransom. Fitzsimmons, on the other hand, started in to take exercise, and that of a very light character, only ten days or so ago. This delay in beginning heavy training is in strongly marked contrast to Fitzsimmons's behavior on all former occasions, as it has been customary with him when hatched for a fight to move with his family and belongings to some quiet place where he systematically carries out a prescribed course of training for several months antecedent to the event.

His failure to act according to his time-honored custom in this, the most important battle of his career, has given rise to much speculation among sportsmen as to the reason for his conduct. Corbett's friends are loud in proclaiming their doubt of the antipodean's sincerity. They maintain that it is something entirely new to see a principal in the greatest encounter of the age meandering about New York, a journey of five days from the selected battle ground, and within five weeks of the day of the big contest.

A GLANCE AT FITZ.

Why has he not started before, and when will he begin heavy training? are the questions awaiting answers on all sides. To the cynics, who doubt the antipodean's sincerity, it will be more or less gratifying to learn that first of all Fitzsimmons's prime condition releases him from a long siege of heavy training, and secondly that his delayed departure for Nevada is due entirely to the serious illness of a member of his family, a crisis for better or worse having been daily expected.

Could these same cynics see Fitzsimmons, well muffled up and wearing sweaters and cap, followed by his new pet, Yaraum, the wrestling great Dan, trudging along each morning to and from Central park, and his twelve-mile jaunt, and returning to his hotel dripping with perspiration, they would think differently. And, perhaps, could these alarmists follow Fitz to his rooms in the city, and see him strip to the buff for his exercise with the dumbbells and wrist machine, and note his condition, they would hesitate long before again commenting unfavorably on the Cornishman.

Bob Fitzsimmons is in superb condition for this fight, and he looks it. His flesh is firm and smooth, his muscles hard, but pliable, while his massive chest and back denote great strength and power. His face and eyes show that he is not dissipated. In fact, his condition could not possibly be in better physical condition than he is at present. And he knows it.

While he was being rubbed with ricohol after his bath yesterday, Fitzsimmons discoursed as follows: "So the great cry is that I am not training properly. Well, I suppose that Corbett's friends will want me to follow their instructions. It should be just their pie if I don't get right and my loss. Such kickers and cranks I never heard of. Why they will expect me to fight by their directions soon."

WHAT BOB SAYS.

"I have heard so much talk lately about what I am doing and what Corbett was going to do to me on March 17th that I often wonder where the tales come from. Well, I don't care what people think about my training. I am going to do the fighting, and know just how I should be. I feel great, and am fit to enter the ring now. My mind is good and strong, and the only thing necessary for me is an ordinary baggage car to the high altitude of Nevada. I will have four long weeks to do this before the fight."

"How do you propose fighting Corbett?" "I don't know, but he does, or rather says he does. I have read the great cry that I am a tricky fighter. Perhaps

I am, but the best trick I know is landing my fists on the jaw just hard enough to knock him out, and I hope to show Mr. Corbett how this little affair is accomplished. Isn't it nonsensical for him to talk about tricks? What fighter does he know whom I tricked, unless, as I say, he calls the knock-out a trick?"

"Corbett says that you are rehearsing several new blows for this fight; is that true?" "Well, he must be a mind reader! Where does he buy his information? New blows for him? Not on his life! Any of the old ones will suit me, and if I get my right or left to any part of his pompadour head with the floor very hard, I don't think that he will get up either."

"Have you any ideas formed on the way you shall fight Corbett?"

HAD NO IDEAS.

"No, I have not; and if I had I would not tell. It is just this way with me: I might make up my mind to do a certain thing in a fight, when a blow from my opponent or even a faint would compel me to change my tactics. When I face Corbett my thoughts will be governed entirely by his movements. I may see my opportunity in the very first round, and then it may take me several to find his weakness. You may depend, however, that I will not let him get into another round with me as ever that I will win."

"How many rounds will the fight last?" "How can I possibly tell? That is the kind of bluster Corbett indulges in," said Fitz with a disdainful look. Then brightening up and clapping his hands, he said: "So Corbett is going to have a doctor in his camp, hey? Well, I am not a bit surprised to find that he has a doctor."

"What about the veruscope pictures?" "Oh, I don't care a damn about the picture machine. The only thing that was anxious about was not to let Corbett get any more privileges out of this fight than I could get. I am glad that the pictures will be made, just for one thing."

"Usually you will hear about ten thousand versions of how a fight was contested. With the pictures, there will be no chance of people saying that a foul was committed in one round, clenching to avoid punishment in another, and running away indulged in. The pictures can't lie."

HANLON MAY ROW IN ENGLAND

Expedition Across the Atlantic and to Australia Proposed for Canadian Oarsmen.

Several Canadian oarsmen are likely to try their luck in England this year. A subscription, it is said, is being raised in Toronto to defray the expenses of Gaudin and Edward H. Purdy, who are planning a trip to England and Australia. It is also stated that Hanlon himself will go to England this summer and row Barry on the English side.

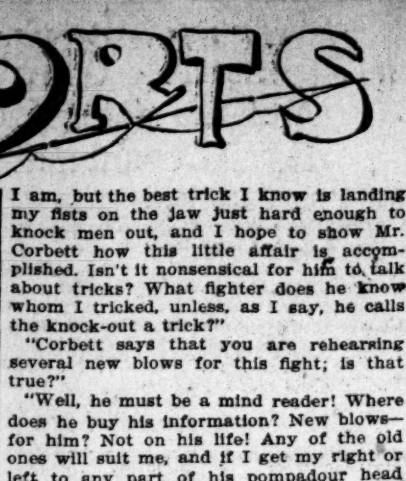
English rowing men favor the scheme, as they hope the coming of foreigners may put fresh heart into professional sculling, which is in a bad way in England. The type is not much better in America, where there is more chance that the North Countrymen will take up the challenge in earnest than the Thames watermen.

WHERE EVERY ONE PLAYS POLO

Boys Learn the Game in Parts of India from the Time They Can Hit the Ball.

India furnishes the one part of the world where polo is the pastime of the people. In fact, the game is the sole amusement of the inhabitants of the hilly countries on the southern side of Hindu Kush. Of these places Gilgit and Chitral are names which England's recent "little wars" have made familiar.

Every boy in the country is to be seen as he becomes a man he plays polo. He is not much better in America, where there is more chance that the North Countrymen will take up the challenge in earnest than the Thames watermen.



"DE DANK SERGET" GETS THE CAKE

Luke Blackburn Association Has a Live Cake Walk.

MUSICIANS GET TANGLED UP

The Judge Has To Be Escorted Out of the Hall—Many Rows Prevent Monotony—A German Trombone Player a Disturbing Element.

New York, February 8.—Melinda Jones, the yellow parlor maid, had just thrown the train of her dress over her arm and had taken the arm of kingly-haired Proctor Knott for the Greater New York cakewalk, when the trouble broke out in the orchestra. The Luke Blackburn Association was about to bring to a successful termination the most pretentious function in its social career when the deplorable event took place.

In expanding himself for an outbreak on the clarinet the colored player had inadvertently leaned over against the expansive front of the German trombone player.

who was himself sparring for elbow room. A kick in the shin followed, and the clarinetist's horn of pain brought the merriment to a pause before it had fairly begun.

Oscar, the big, strapping fellow, who is the arbiter of all Luke Blackburn Association troubles, settled the difficulty without the aid of a razor or a policeman.

"Heah! you knant coon!" he cried, running to the platform, "lay off'n de profane! Lay off'n de profane! Doo, Donche hee. Lay off'n de profane!"

The clarinetist laid off, but Oscar did not stop. "An' while I am heah," he continued, "I shall request de ladies an' gentlemen to keep away fum de musicians an' fum de judges. We ain't goin' to have no intimidation an' kruppin' of judges at dis hall."

GREAT RELIEF TO THE JUDGES.

This he repeated until the platform had been cleared and the judges were left to themselves. This was pleasing to the judges, who had undertaken their duties much against their best judgment.

"Among the first to render assistance and encouragement yesterday was Mr. John M. Green, of Atlanta, president of the American Guano Company. Yesterday's Times-Recorder, with the first mention of the proposed fair, reached him before the inspiration of the braiding weather and the phone message assuring us of his hearty co-operation. Mr. Green was quick to realize the beneficial results thus to accrue to the farmers of this section, and will give the enterprise material assistance."

"He will contribute two tons of fertilizer, John M. Green's Formula and American Guano, to be used as the managers think best, and will otherwise aid and encourage them in their praiseworthy effort to advance our agricultural interests."

"A farmer himself, Mr. Green naturally feels interested in the advancement of agriculture and is always ready to assist wherever he can."

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

The man who read in the almanac that he would be a mild winter and on the strength of the statement swapped his overcoat for a shotgun, is now hunting for the weather prophet.—Athens Banner.

It would not be a bad idea for the father of boys to set them the good example of keeping off the streets at night.—Senola Press.

There is nothing like constant employment to keep people out of mischief. Work is a great preservative of good morals.—Senola Enterprise.

The weather having cleared up again and the snow disappeared, the weary duelling can come out from his lair once more and stretch his languid limbs, catch the inspiration of the bracing weather and gather a fresh store of energy and whiff of roiling winds—Rome Commercial.

The Evening Constitution has the great advantage of a new outfit that is quite up to the date of the new journalism, and its attractive appearance scores a point in its favor at first glance. Its news arrangement is good, enabling the reader to find what he wants and skip what he doesn't want with the least possible trouble. So far the paper is certainly all that its most sanguine friends could have expected for it. The advent of The Evening Constitution has been a distinct gain to Georgia journalism.—Griffin News.

Ingersoll may give up the practice of law, but at all events will retain his attorneyship of his satanic majesty.—American Herald.

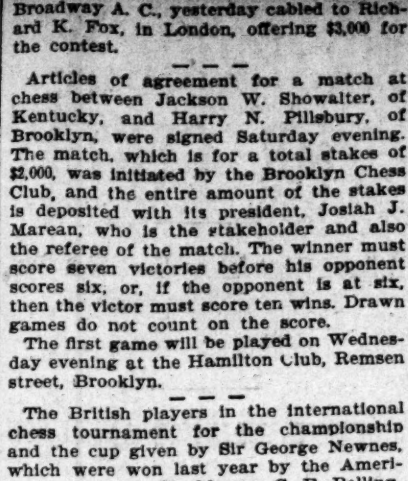
Collectors have a hard time, especially when the weather is bad. A certain collector for a furniture house called to see a party the other day and went away with his head down. The lady paid him, but it was with her tongue.—Columbus Call.

A populist legislator has introduced a bill in the Oklahoma legislature to prohibit the collection of debts for one year. If his party will incorporate that as a plank in its platform it will draw recruits from every section of the country.—Macon News.

No woman, says an exchange, can look beautiful when she is chewing gum. By gum, that's so.—American Times-Recorder.

What is life's all, unless our pathway is full of sunshine and happiness?—Rome Argus.

In the sadness and solitude of defeat Peffer may cut off his whiskers.—Thomasville Times.



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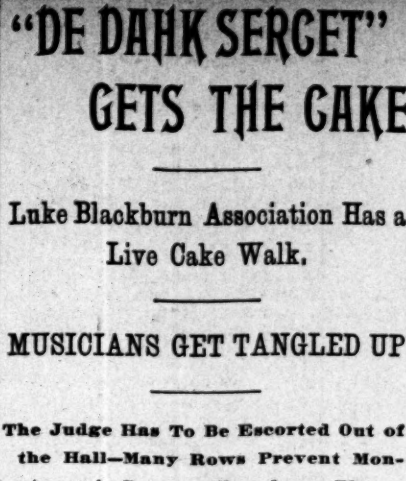
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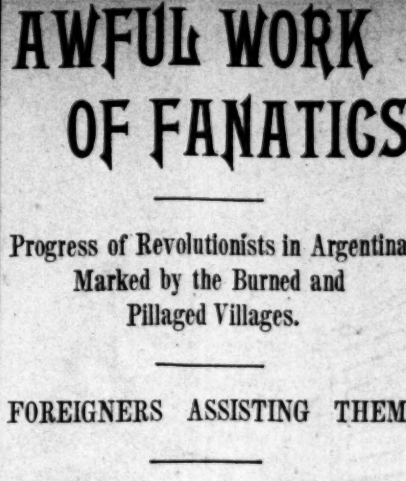
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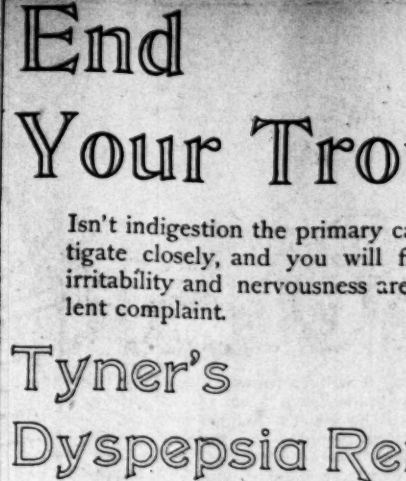
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FOR THE WOMEN SOCIETY

MISS WESTOVER'S BOOK.

Miss Cynthia Westover, a well-known New York newspaper woman, has just given the world her first novel, "Bushy." The Boston Transcript discusses it interestingly thus:

"Miss Westover, we imagine, has drawn largely from her own experience in the fashioning of her heroine. Fifteen years ago, we are told, she came to New York from one of the mining settlements of Colorado, full of various ambitions, backed by perfect health and a wonderful amount of pluck. One of these ambitions was to excel in vocal music. She began its study, and made several appearances in opera, and afterwards for five years was the leading soprano in one of the prominent New York churches. Wearing of that, and yearning for a more active life, she obtained, under the rules of the civil service, a position of inspector in the custom house, and later on became interpreter and secretary to the street cleaning department, managing two thousand laborers in their daily work. When she had exhausted the difficulties of her government positions, she turned to literature, writing editorials on the silver question for Harper's Weekly, and following with a series of scientific articles in the same publication. She also wrote a book known as 'Manhattan, Historic and Artistic.' Afterwards she acted as assistant to Professor Whitfield at the Museum of Natural History. From that she drifted into journalism, and was editor of the women's department of The New York Recorder for several years.

"Her heroine is a young lady of the same pattern, impulsive, capable and aggressive, is a child when the story opens, and but little more than a child when it ends. Her father, who has been in business in a thriving Iowa town, meets with reverses in business, and his money troubles are followed by the death of his wife. Eager to leave a place where he has known so much trouble, he joins a geological party, bound for the Rocky mountains, and, after debate, determines to take his little three-year-old Bushy with him. The little girl is strong and healthy, and as she grows up in the wild freedom of the woods and mountains she is strongly influenced by her surroundings.

"She learns to use a revolver when other girls of her age are playing with dolls, just because her father knows that a revolver may at any time become useful or possibly indispensable. She learns to ride a horse, because in the country where she is that offers the only way of traveling over any considerable distance. She learns that, as General Sheridan put it, 'the only way Indian is a dead Indian,' without formulating the proposition, only acting on it. She learns to endure privation, cold, heat, rough clothing and danger as a man would endure them. She learns to be prompt, and on her own responsibility, because such action may save her life or the lives of others in an emergency."

HOW A QUEEN KEEPS BEAUTY.

From The New York Journal.

The most beautiful queen in Europe is Natalie of Serbia, and her greatest beauty is her neck. The world has just been let into the secret of how she keeps it so, largely enabled her to develop this charming feature.

The queen takes frequent and regular exercise with a heavy pitcher on her head. The result of this is to straighten and strengthen the neck and give it the form which the highest standard of female beauty requires. No other does the exercise and to present beauty, but to gain the neck which time mingles more quickly in the female neck than in any other place.

Natalie is a woman whose career has perhaps been more exciting and picturesque than that of any living occupant or retired occupant of a European throne. Her beauty is of an order that is in keeping with the vigor of her character. Neither amiability nor feminine gentleness enters into the latter to a notable degree.

Natalie is now living in the dignity proper to the rank of a queen dowager, while her husband has a pension, but he is not allowed to enter the country. He spends his money as soon as he gets it in drink and riotous living. The rest of the quarter he lives by begging, borrowing, sponging and playing cards. The queen, on the other hand, engages in the much more laudable and wholesome employment of preserving her neck and shoulders.

If you could obtain admission to the grounds of the queen's residence, you would see her majesty taking a brisk walk, with her pitcher on her shapely head. She is accompanied by a dame d'honneur, who is not herself an expert in the art of pitcher carrying.

Queen Natalie has very abundant black hair and a rich coloring. She is a very finely developed woman, with a strong, strong and erect and her carriage is perfect, for her favorite exercise tends to develop the latter quality, as well as to beautify the neck and shoulders. These are admirable and beyond all criticism. She takes care to dress in a way to show these to the best advantage.

From chin to bust Queen Natalie's flesh has the firmness of steel. It is full of life and blood. Her head is placed on her shoulders after the manner of that of the Venus of Milo. There are no protruding bones, no wrinkles, no hollows, but nevertheless there is a superlative firmness. The whole is a beautiful poem of form.

The exercise to which Natalie owes so much of her charm is one which has been practised by women of the poorer classes in many countries, from the earliest ages, Rachel, it may be remembered, met Jacob when she was going to the well with her pitcher. The women of oriental countries, of Greece and of Italy, have always been accustomed to carry pitchers and other burdens on their heads. They have little idea of beautifying themselves when they do this, but, nevertheless, they are doing so. The American woman who worries about the shape of her neck probably never thinks that its defects are due to lack of exercise, tending especially to strengthen this part. She may be able to profit by the example of the queen of Serbia.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Candy should not be stirred while boiling, and the favoring should not be added until the candy is cooked. Granulated sugar is best for almost any kind of candy.

The New York Tribune says the following treatment is recommended for neuralgia: Heat a freestone and roll it in a cloth; then wet one side of it, pour over it a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint, lay the face on it, and wrap the head in flannels. Misting should be swept with a soft misting brush, piled with the grain of the weaves. To catch the flying dust that makes a matting-laid floor one of the most difficult to sweep clean, a newspaper, wet and crushed and pushed before the broom, is recommended.

Before putting towels in the clothes hamper see that they are properly dried. Frequent servants are blamed for clothes becoming mildewed, when, upon investigation, it will be found that towels from the bathroom have been thrown while damp into the general hamper.

Short lengths of Ingrain or three-ply carpet make convenient rugs for many places. Finish the ends by fringing the carpet out four inches. Coarsely button-hole the fringe part with some of the ravelings and tie the fringe into knotted tassels. With the ravelings make tassels and fasten them between the tied tassels.

To make orange marmalade, cut the oranges and remove all the pulp and juice to a bowl. Boil the rinds in salted water until tender, changing the water two or three times; then mash and add to it the pulp and juice, being careful to remove the tough threads. Put into a saucepan with twice its weight in sugar, and boil slowly for half an hour. Cover tightly. Macaroni served in the Italian style means simply boiled macaroni, over which a highly seasoned brown gravy is poured, grated cheese being sent around with the dish. The gravy is richest made by cutting up in two-inch pieces some lean, juicy beef from the round, and simmering in a little water into which a fried onion is put. Strain and thicken, adding half a dozen chopped mushrooms.

"Cooked celery" is a dish that is not very much known, but it is nevertheless very tempting when properly prepared. One way to fix it is to cut nice, tender celery into fine bits, say a cupful of the celery to a pint of milk. Put the celery to cook in just enough water to cover it, and let it simmer almost dry, then, when tender, put the milk over it, having made it hot first, and stir in a teaspoonful of butter, into which has been worked smoothly a teaspoonful of flour. Stir all the time till the flour is cooked. Salt and serve hot.

AN OAKLAND GRAVE, LOVERS AND A FLAG.

Just off the main drive, near the Hunter street entrance at Oakland cemetery, is to be seen a moss-covered grave—unmarked and unpretentious.

"There," said Mrs. Robert Lowry, indicating the spot, "is the grave of a woman who was buried at night by torchlight and with but two women present to officiate with tender sympathy."

Her name? That does not concern us now. She was at one time in the neighborhood of Whitehall and Hood streets still stands, and many of the old residents of the town recall her and her sad story. During the early part of the war her husband was shot and died. With five little children and a sister-in-law to support the young widow found it necessary to take in sewing. She made Mrs. Lowry's pretty wedding clothes and many a dainty garment was fashioned by her fingers. Suddenly she died. Diphtheria was the disease that killed her, and fearful lest the children be stricken also, Mrs. Lowry and the sister-in-law asked General Le Duc, who was located here at the time, to assist in burying her, for all the vehicles and horses belonging to the southern people were captured by the Yankees and there was not even a hearse to be had.

General Le Duc hastened to comply with their gentle petition and not only sent his home-espied a piano to the window of the desolate home, and entering unceremoniously, demanded that the young woman play for them all the patriotic songs she knew. She wept bitterly over the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Maryland, My Maryland," but they urged her to go on, and while singing "Dixie" General Le Duc entered and commanded her in respectful authority to desist.

"You must not sing such songs—for your own safety," said he. "The town is full of riotous, hot-blooded soldiers and perchance some of them, fired by your songs, might seek to do you an injury." Then he and the other men departed.

Next day he sent for the young woman. "You are dependent," he said "upon your own exertions for a support for yourself and those children! You wish to make some money! Then you must give a concert. You sing well. I will put my brass band at your disposal and we will open the Athenaeum—and you must give the concert."

The woman demurred. She pleaded that she had never sung outside her parlor, but the general was persistent. He arranged everything and at last the night came for the debut of the young southern woman.

"Ah!" said General Le Duc, who was in the city during the exposition, "I never saw a woman so frightened. I led her out whispering: 'Remember the orphan children,' and that alone gave her courage."

She sang! No one who lived here during those turbulent times has forgotten that concert! At first the voice thrilled with terror was scarcely audible, then it grew stronger and toward the close the brave little woman sang sweetly and without a quiver. Three hundred dollars was the net profit.

General Le Duc was then called away by Sherman and his parting injunction to the girl was to "give more concerts." This she did, and the general says he was a proud man when he met the woman a few years ago in New York, and she confided to him that those concerts netted her \$1,754. With that money she went to New York, secured employment and adopted the children among their father's relations. Sometimes she returns to Atlanta, and then the lonely grave at Oakland is made fresh with flowers and frequenters of the City of the Dead wonder who lies

sleeping beneath such a profusion of blossoms.

STORY OF A FLAG AND LOVE.

This little story recalls to my mind another romance of the war. There is a lovely woman in this city who is spending much time and money to recover from a family in the southern part of the state a little soiled and wrinkled flag that played a part in a love story. There was a handsome young man attending the commencement exercises at Griffin one memorable summer at the beginning of the war. He was home in a furlough, having been ill, and while in Griffin met and fell in love with this same lovely Atlanta girl, who is now a woman foremost in the social and philanthropic circles of the city.

"We used to sit upon the stage and sing our patriotic songs," she said naively, "and wave our flags during the chorus. Between the numbers on the programme the girls would go down into the audience, and then—"

Well, of course, it was the old, old story of love making, for south and love go ever hand in hand.

Little bits of verse, scraps of tender sentiment, too inspiring to be undisturbed in one's heart, found an outlet in penciled lines upon the white stripes of the flag. This continued for some days and then the separation came. Very soon after the young lover was shot and was taken home to die. Meantime the girl returned to Atlanta and never saw her betrothed again. Years followed. Fifteen passed. One day

belonging to Mrs. Lowe. It is the property of Mrs. William Dickson, who was a member in the first congress, and who naturally prizes the picture very highly as a souvenir of the beginning of a very important organization.

The young gentlemen who compose the C. I. Club will give a german at the Kimball next Friday evening. Mr. Odie Smith and Mr. Gus Ryan will lead. The affair promises to be most delightful in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Woodside left yesterday for Louisville, Ky., where they go to attend the wedding of Mr. Woodside's sister, Miss Lillian Woodside, to Mr. Albert I. McPheerson.

Rev. William J. Warren, of New York, will address the Young People's Union of the First Baptist church at the church tomorrow evening. The address will be most interesting and a large crowd is expected.

Mr. Sidney Watson, who has been attending college at Sewanee, Tenn., is at home on a vacation.

Mrs. W. A. Moore is the guest of Mrs. Seaborn Wright at her lovely country home near Rome.

Miss Rushton is at home after a three months' visit to Columbus and Albany.

Saturday afternoon Miss Harriet Milledge gave a delightful card party at her home, No. 13 Howard street. A large number of guests were present and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.



NEW SPRING STYLES.

the girl—then happily married to one of the leading financiers of the city—happened to mention her dead friend's name in the presence of her mother-in-law. "Lord, mistus, dat was my young marse," she cried.

It proved true, and although she had had her cook nearly fifteen years, the lady had never thought to inquire to whom she had belonged.

"Ah, Dilsey," she said, tenderly, "once I gave him a little souvenir—a small thing, that I would give words to recover." "Wuz it or flag?" asked the negro.

"Yes. How did you know?"

"Mistus, dat flag—he jest loved dat flag lak it wuz flesh and blood! He died with it in his hand."

It proved on investigation that the story was true. The lady then tried to get back the flag, but the mother would not part with it. Since then she has died and the family have moved away, and this is one of the most highly recommended made-at-home toilet.

LOLLIE BELLE WYLIE.

AN INDIGNANT MEETING.

The assistant principals of the city schools held a meeting last Saturday morning in the library of the Girls' High school.

It was an indignation meeting. The occasion for it was the rumor that Mayor Collier has received anonymous letters from some of the teachers, complaining about the disparity of salaries paid the principals and assistant principals, and it was naturally supposed that the one else more interested in it than any one else was the assistant principals were very indignant about the rumor. They resented the supposition that any of them would resort to such a mean and unbecoming method to make known their grievances. And they decided to call this meeting merely to discuss the matter and decide if anything might be said or done to remove the impression.

The meeting, however, merely amounted to an expression of indignation; the teachers probably concluding that innocence was its own vindication, finally.

TEACHERS' CLUB.

One of the interesting and helpful organizations of Atlanta women is the Peabody Alumni Club. All of its members are school teachers and it enjoys the distinction of being the only club in the city composed entirely of professional women.

The club is engaged in the study of Germany, its literature, institutions, etc., this winter. Very interesting papers on these subjects are read by the members at their regular meetings.

The next meeting occurs tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at No. 21 Cain street.

DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCIETY.

The most important event in social circles this week is the young ladies' "dinner" at the Capital City Club. It will be entirely under the management of the young ladies, who will make all arrangements for it, defray the expenses, and invite the gentlemen. The affair is being arranged with a view to making it one of the most elegant and enjoyable of the season. Various new features will be introduced in the cotillion by the young ladies, the music will be perfect and an elegant supper will be served at midnight. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Harry Atkinson, Mrs. William Insan and Mrs. Harbour Thompson will preside at the favor table.

In a story in Saturday's Evening Constitution about the Daughters of the American Revolution congress in Washington, a slight mistake was made. A group photograph of the first congress, taken in Washington six years ago, was mentioned as

joyed themselves. The first prize, a pair of silver scissors, was won by Miss Susan Edith. The consolation prize, a silver pen, was won by Miss Edith Brown.

Miss Lila Wing looked tomorrow at noon for New York. She is going to perfect herself in linguistic studies in a noted Fifth avenue school and will remain away until the last of June.

The married ladies and the young ladies who are interested in the midwinter cotillion are requested to meet at Miss Catherine Gay's home on Currier street tomorrow at noon.

Mrs. Packard and her daughter, Mrs. Fitz, leave today on a visit to New Orleans.

Miss Etta Lumsden, of Macon, is the charming guest of her uncle, Mr. David A. Reid, at Stephens terrace, East Cain street.

CLUB NOTES.

Mrs. J. K. Otley has been made chairman of the program committee of the Georgia State Federation.

An important meeting of the woman's club is being held this afternoon. The matter of electing delegates to the coming congress of mothers in Washington will be decided upon. After the business of the meeting is concluded a social chat with the pleasant accompaniment of tea and cakes will be indulged in.

The Rome Georgian of yesterday contained a charming picture and sketch of Mrs. W. Z. Lowe in connection with club work. It is a graceful compliment and a well-deserved one.

OUT OF TOWN SOCIETY.

MISS EMILY CARMON, of Macon, who has been the guest of Mrs. Walter Ellis for several days, left Thursday for a three weeks' visit to Memphis.

Mr. De Forest Allgood spent a few days in Kingston this week.

On Tuesday evening Miss Roselyn Reid entertained eight couples at whist. The prizes, an elegant cut-glass bottle of extract and a box of fancy note paper, were won by Miss Evelyn Terry and Mr. Lyndon Patterson. Miss Reid's guests at this pleasant affair were: Mrs. J. M. Thomas, Miss Corinne Kall, Miss Evelyn Terry, Miss Florie Joan Richards, Miss Hattie Head, Miss Mattie Terry, Miss Lizzie Crouch, Mr. Walter Beeks, Mr. George Niles, Mr. Lyndon Patterson, Mr. Will Goodrich, Mr. Seneca Sawell, Mr. Carlton Jones, Mr. Wilbur Barnes and Mr. Leon Davis.

Miss Hattie Head returned home today after a pleasant visit of ten days. While here Miss Head received much attention and several entertainments were given in her honor. Among them was a charming afternoon party by Miss Lois Hudson, and an evening at whist at Miss Evelyn Terry's.

The Olympic was fairly well filled Wednesday evening when "A Trip to the Circus" was presented, but on Thursday night Francis Jones opened a three nights' engagement to a packed house. "In Old Madrid" was given, and to be proved to be a hit that it will be repeated at the Saturday matinee.

Mrs. F. R. Mills spent Thursday in Atlanta with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Irwin Watt.

Miss Lizzie Crouch returned home today after a pleasant visit to Mrs. F. F. Strickland.

Mrs. J. L. Reid went down to Davisboro yesterday to spend a few days. While Mrs. Carrie Brewster, of Newnan, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. E. Patterson, of this city, spent a few days this week in Sunnyside.

KINGSTON.

Captain A. Y. Sheats, who has been con-

signed to his room for several weeks with an attack of grip, is now on the convalescent list.

Mrs. Willis N. Scott, of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting the family of Mr. S. L. Bayless. Mrs. Jim Spullock, of Rome, is spending a fortnight with her cousin, Miss Ada Beck.

Our young men, assisted by Mr. Mitt Saul, of Atlanta, are arranging for a minstrel show to be given in about three weeks, which promises to be a most excellent entertainment. A modest fee is to be charged and the proceeds to be used for the benefit of our park.

Mr. J. A. Banton, of New York, spent several days this week with his aunt, Mrs. Thomas V. Hargis.

Everybody is charmed with The Evening Constitution.

Mr. Thomas H. Cobb has moved his family from Atlanta to our little city and will enter the mercantile business.

Miss Lillian Johnson left this morning for Atlanta on a visit to her friend, Miss Mary Towers.

Miss Perry was the object of many lovely attentions while in Atlanta, and was charmed with her stay there.

Mrs. James P. Moreland is visiting her parents in the city.

Phillip C. Townsner has returned from Oxford.

The Misses Shropshire saw Yvette Guilbert "on her native heath" during a visit to Paris last year. They say that the French are wildly enthusiastic over her.

Mr. Edward Buchanan, assisted by Mr. Horace Kins and Mr. Thompson, will give a musicale soon at the residence of Dr. Hillyer.

The Consene Cotillon Club, a prominent social organization of the city, is arranging for a brilliant valentine german to be given next Thursday evening at the Armstrong hotel.

Mrs. Lottie Bell, of Atlanta, is visiting her parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Love spent Sunday in Atlanta with the former's family.

The marriage of Miss Mattie Simpson to Captain J. L. Bass will occur next Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, on East Second street. The affair will be a very quiet one, only the relatives and intimate friends of the family being invited. Miss Simpson belongs to a prominent family and is highly cultured and accomplished, while Captain Bass is one of the most prominent business men in the state. He possesses large interests in Atlanta and Griffin and in this city.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Mr. Hooper Alexander, a Rome boy of whom all the citizens of the Hill City are justly proud, is in attendance on Floyd superior court.—Rome Commercial.

The Enquirer-Sun is pleased to announce that Mr. J. Flournoy Crook, who has won an enviable reputation as a young newspaper man of ability, is now a member of its staff. Mr. Crook will have special control of the editorial and telegraphic departments. Mr. Ben J. Daniels, whom Columbus has long known as an experienced and deserving newsgatherer, will have charge of the local department.—Columbus Enquirer.

Mrs. Elbert Fletcher, at Ruby, has just killed a hog that weighed 775 pounds net. This is the largest hog we have heard of this season, but then Berrien is a great county and her farmers know how to make hog and hominy.—Tifton Gazette.

The Baby Constitution is a girl because it talks much and receives so much attention.—Americus Times-Recorder.

Judge John S. Chandler has been on the bench less than twelve months and has tried his thirtieth murder case.—Griffin Sun.

Mr. Montgomery M. Folsom came up to Rome Tuesday for the purpose of removing his family to Atlanta. Rome is always glad to welcome Mr. Folsom, and in taking away his family she feels another, and no less a, loss. Mr. Folsom has been in Rome for some time, and his removal to Atlanta is a great loss to the city. He has left his impression on Rome and he will live in the hearts of her people always.—Rome Commercial.

Miss Edna Cain, the brilliant editor of the woman's department of The Evening Constitution, spent Monday in Rome and was the recipient of several social courtesies during her brief stay.—Rome Commercial.

Mrs. Katherine Tilton leaves today on a visit to friends in Atlanta, Athens and other points in north Georgia. She will be gone all the month and February will seem so long without her that Tifton will sorely realize it to be a short month.—Tifton Gazette.

Mrs. Martha Burgett, of Apalachicola, Fla., left for home yesterday after spending some time in this city with relatives. She was accompanied by Miss Lillian Davis, of Atlanta, who will remain several weeks in Florida.—Griffin Call.

The Baby Constitution resembles its handsome mother.—Waycross Journal.

The many friends of Mr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, early county representative in the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., will regret to learn that on account of an affliction of his eyes he has not been able to pursue his studies for the past two months or longer. Fletcher stands well up in the front ranks of his class, which are composed of large numbers of the brightest young minds in America. He may come home for a short stay to see if the change will not be beneficial.—Blakely News.

A CORNER ON FOIBLES.

HE FELT THE BLOW.

When a new bonnet she must have, And his ears is dinning, There'll be a breeze about the house, And he must raise the wind.

THE BEST POLICY.

"I love you more than my life," he whispered, kissing his young bride passionately, "and I will insure your happiness." She clung to him fondly and murmured: And your life, be careful about that, my darling.

A BIG GAME.

They are after those who touch the card And the spot they take chance. The poker table thrusting hard With the religious lance.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

"I see the editor has refused the manuscript on the ground that the writing was not clothed in good language."

A WAVE NOTE.

"It was a striking line the poet wrote when he penned: 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.'"

HURTEL.

STREET COMMITTEE TO MEET.

The question of raising the Edgewood Avenue grade will be discussed Wednesday.

The street committee of the city council will hold a special meeting on next Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock.

The business that will come up is to hear expressions on raising the grade of Edgewood avenue.

The meeting will be open and citizens who are interested in the grading of Edgewood avenue will be heard.

A Two-and-a-Half-Year-Old Youngster! The Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, Of Atlanta, Ga.

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1894.

Insurance written 1894.....	\$946,000
Insurance written 1895.....	1,858,000
Insurance written 1896.....	2,148,000
Total amount written.....	\$4,952,000
Gained during the unprecedent'ed hard year of 1896 over 1895.....	\$290,000

This association has never had a death claim due and unpaid. It is a Grand Southern Success. For cost or agency, address

CRAIG COFIELD, General Manager, EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

ONLY 1 CENT A WORD!

The Evening Constitution, going into 30,000 homes each day, will prove to be the people's popular

The Evening Constitution in making the price of its

"Want Ads" 1 cent a word has endeavored to

MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL CLASSES OF BUSINESS.

WANT

ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The "Want" Column in many respects is one of the best advertising mediums. Necessarily, it is varied in character and is always interesting.

It is the place to find anything you want, from a garden hoe to a steam engine, and the place to sell anything you have, from a spool of thread to a plantation. Frequently, the insertion of an "ad" costing 20 cents will accomplish for you what days of toil will fail to do.

ONLY 1 CENT A WORD!

THE GRAND

TONIGHT and Matinee Tuesday Night. Tuesday.

ENGAGEMENT OF OTISSKINNER

Tonight—A Soldier of Fortune

TUESDAY THE Lady of Lyons

TUESDAY NIGHT Romeo and Juliet

SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY—Prices 25 & 50c.

No higher. NIGHT—25c to \$1. Sale at Grand box office, Feb 4 thru fri sat mon tue

Wednesday and Thursday, February 10-11. Matinee Thursday.

FIRST TIME HERE OF NEW YORK'S JOLLIEST SUCCESS!

THE FOUNDLING

By Wm. Lestock (Author of "Jane") and E. M. Holmes

Presented Here the Same as Seen for 200 Nights at Hoyt's Theatre, New York.

MANAGEMENT CHARLES FROHMAN.

First appearance here of the famous

THE GREAT AND ONLY

CISSY SEE CISSY WINK!

FITZGERALD

IN HER INIMITABLE DANCES

THE FASHIONABLE RAGE!

No increase in prices. Sale at Grand Box Office, Feb 4 thru fri sat mon tue

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have The Evening Constitution mailed to any address in the United States for ten cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS,

Chamberlin & Johnson Building

ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS,

Norcross Building,

MONITOR RANGES

Pays for "ads" in the Want Column of The Evening Constitution.

Hunnicut & Bellingrath Co.

COTTON DEVELOPED ACTIVITY
AND VALUES SUFFERED

At One Time Prices Showed a Loss of 17 Points.
Recovery Was Slight--Dullness the Only Feature in Stocks--Wheat Higher Early, but Closing Lower.

The Liverpool Market.
The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 8.—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices easier; middling upland 29-32; sales 6,000 bales; American 1,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 11,000; American 30,400.
Futures opened easy with demand moderate.

	Open	Close	Buyers
February	85-84	85	
March	84-83	84	
April	83-82	83	
May	82-81	82	
June	81-80	81	
July	80-79	80	
August	79-78	79	
September	78-77	78	
October	77-76	77	
November	76-75	76	
December	75-74	75	

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Liverpool:

	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893
Receipts	106	278	175	1462	1644
Shipments	106	278	175	1462	1644
Stock	106	278	175	1462	1644

Cotton is slack.
The disease with which it is afflicted came from Liverpool.

It has been threatened for quite a while and has been kept very quiet; in fact, it has not moved to any great extent in any direction for several weeks. There was movement today and it grew suddenly worse and declined rapidly.

Liverpool sent its 8,000 sales on the spot at a decline of 1-16; middling 29-32.

Arrivals opened easy at decline of 1-16 and closed at a loss of 4 1/2 points below Saturday's final transactions and yesterday at the close.

In New York the response to Liverpool's response was full on the near months, March opening at 6.91, against 6.99 at the close on Saturday. A point was gained shortly after the opening, but it was not sustained, and at noon the ruling prices were 6.84. May acted in the same way, only the decline was greater. The opening for May was at 7.94, advanced to 7.96, the ruling price at noon being 6.96, against 7.12 at Saturday's close.

France has refused to permit Indian cotton to land, and it jumped 2 francs per kilo there today.

New York says 750,000 pieces print cloth have just been sold at Fall River at 2-1/2c. This cuts their stock in two and should help the price of cotton.

New Orleans says there was heavy selling in Liverpool today by firms supposed to be long; but considering the weakness there was not large.

Following are the receipts at the ports compared with the same day last year:

	1897	1896
Galveston	8,082	7,101
New Orleans	1,571	1,072
Mobile	1,571	1,072
Savannah	2,709	2,674
Charleston	1,480	1,508
Norfolk	1,480	1,508
Houston	1,480	1,508

Estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow, 7,500 to 8,500, against 12,300 last year, and 7,600 in 1896. Houston expects 7,000 to 8,000, against 5,500 last year and 6,300 in 1896.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York today:

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Change
February	6.80	6.82	6.80	6.81	0.00
March	6.81	6.83	6.81	6.82	0.00
April	6.82	6.84	6.82	6.83	0.00
May	6.83	6.85	6.83	6.84	0.00
June	6.84	6.86	6.84	6.85	0.00
July	6.85	6.87	6.85	6.86	0.00
August	6.86	6.88	6.86	6.87	0.00
September	6.87	6.89	6.87	6.88	0.00
October	6.88	6.90	6.88	6.89	0.00
November	6.89	6.91	6.89	6.90	0.00
December	6.90	6.92	6.90	6.91	0.00
January	6.91	6.93	6.91	6.92	0.00

Closest spread: sales 255-400 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, export and stock at the ports:

	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893
Receipts	14,480	16,001	12,044	27,772	26,163
Exports	14,480	16,001	12,044	27,772	26,163
Stock	14,480	16,001	12,044	27,772	26,163

Spots steady at 1-1/2c decline; middling 7 1/2c, sales 233.

Estimated receipts at the ports today 20,000 bales, against 20,333 last year.

Chicago.
Wheat opened 1/2c lower at 76 1/2c. That was the low point during the morning session. After the opening there were only morning fluctuations for an hour or so, after which the market developed strength and advanced rapidly to 77 1/2c, ruling at 12 o'clock at 77 1/2c.

Corn and oats were unchanged and neglected.

In provisions pork was traded in to a moderate extent, and advanced 1/2c. Trade very light in remainder of the list, but prices were slightly higher.

Official visible supply—Wheat, 1,394,000 bushels; Corn, 1,394,000 bushels; Oats, 1,394,000 bushels.

Chicago says the decrease in the visible supply caused corn shorts and local scalpers to buy. Offering being light and the market nervous caused a sharp advance.

Northwestern receipts of wheat, 511 cars, against 421 last week and 655 last year. Receipts in Chicago today—Wheat, 13 cars; corn, 487; oats, 337. 23,000 head.

The following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
July	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
September	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Corn	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
May	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
July	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
September	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Oats	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
May	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
July	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
September	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lard	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
September	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

Chicago, February 8.—Wheat, after opening easier 1/2c below Saturday's closing, became firm on good buying by local bulls, and the market advanced 1/2c bushel from

PITTS NOT CAUGHT

The Man Who Wired Chief Connolly That He Had the Escaped Prisoner Had Never Seen Him.

Cornelia, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution. The man, Noah N. Caudell, who wired Chief Connolly Saturday that he had captured the escaped prisoner, Pitts, signing himself sheriff, is no officer and has never seen Pitts.

He lives at Hollingsworth, Banks county. Deputy Sheriff Tye arrived here on the noon train to take Pitts back to Atlanta, and was very much disappointed on learning the above facts about Caudell.

GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT THE CAPITOL.

The meeting of the Association has been set for July 1st, but the place of holding it has not been determined upon.

The executive committee of the Georgia Bar Association met in the office of the clerk of the supreme court this morning. There were present: Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Macon, chairman; Judge John W. Akin, of Cartersville, secretary; Colonel Z. D. Harrison, treasurer, and Colonel Joseph R. Lamar, of Augusta; Judge Howard Van Byn, the other members being absent.

It was decided to call the annual meeting for July 1st, but the place was not determined upon. Quite an interesting discussion occurred as to the feasibility and advisability of illustrating the next edition of the minutes of the association with portraits of leading lawyers and cuts of historic places in Georgia.

The programme was partly made out and a number of prominent lawyers were designated who will be invited to address the association.

The orator will be either a member of the United States supreme court or a distinguished lawyer from some other section outside of the state. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the ever-recurring topic of the election of the superior court judges by popular ballot, interest being intensified just now by the pendency of a bill in the legislature providing for their election by the people.

Lynch law will be discussed and the points involved as to whether lynchings are the result of defects in the criminal law, or to the improper administration of the law by the judiciary. This is a question of permanent importance and one that will be given much consideration.

Among the lighter features of the occasion will be a symposium of the wit and humor of the bar, past and present, including the ludicrous phases of the profession as they are presented to the practitioner at the bar. Some of the most eminent lawyers in the state, whose ability, experience and attainments render them peculiarly fitted for participating in such a discussion, will take part in the symposium.

Bar silver quiet 23 1/2d in London.

SOUTH'S EXCHANGE STOCK LETTER.

New York, February 8.—The market is devoid of feature except for its dullness. London houses are doing little or nothing, and even the bond market, which was active last week, is inclined to be heavy and dull.

The professional element is practically in control, and as it is so, the market seems to be downward.

There was good selling of Sugar during the first half hour. Further proings by the syndicate were expected to be damaging to the interests of the trust.

There was some evidence of liquidation in Northern Pacific preferred. Traders hammered it on the theory that, because the syndicate deal was over, no further attempt would be made to support the stock.

St. Paul earnings for the first week in February should be published in Chicago tonight. They are expected to show a decrease of not as large as that shown for the fourth week in January.

NEW JUSTICES SWORN IN.

Associate Justice Nott Made Chief of the Court of Claims.

Washington, February 8.—Judge Charles C. Nott, of the United States court of claims, was sworn in today as chief justice of that tribunal, vice William A. Richardson, deceased.

The oath was administered by Judge Welton, and the new chief justice then administered the oath to Charles B. Lowry, of Mississippi, formerly assistant attorney general, who was recently appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Nott.

The chief justice, on taking his place on the bench, made a short address to the members of the bar present, in which he said he would continue his efforts to expedite the business of the court.

Chief Justice Nott has been a member of the court of claims for thirty years.

WILL MEET THIS AFTERNOON.

Mr. William C. Hill, president of the association, stated to a representative of The Evening Constitution this afternoon that there would be a meeting of the directors at 5 o'clock today. The meeting was intended to have a meeting Saturday afternoon, but owing to the absence of a number of them it was impossible to get a quorum. At the meeting today the directors will consider the offer made by the Columbus association, and if it is to the best interest of the stockholders they will report favorably upon it.

The stockholders' meeting, which will be called as soon as the reports are up, which will be within a week or ten days.

Her Reply.

"How old are you?" The lawyer gruff found in her glance an icy spell. "Youth," she said, "I'm young, yet old enough to know far better than to tell."

A VERBAL DISTINCTION.

"There are a great many men looking for work," said the philanthropist.

"Perhaps," said Senator Borghum, as he laid aside a pile of letters; "but it seems to me there must be a great many more looking for positions."

SECOND EDITION

3:15 P. M.

OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO.

BILL TO DIVIDE JUDICIAL DISTRICT GETS A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

Senator Mills Criticizes the Executive in Objecting to the Bill and It Is Carried Through the Senate.

Washington, February 8.—Daniel, from the judiciary committee, reported back the house bill to constitute a new division of eastern judicial district of Texas, with court to be held at Beaumont, with recommendation that it be passed, the objections of the president to the contrary notwithstanding.

These objections are to the effect that, according to the statements of judges and lawyers, a change is unnecessary and would interrupt judicial business.

The bill, the president's veto message and the report of the judiciary committee recommending the passage of the bill over the veto were read in full.

Mills argued in support of the bill and criticized the present for consulting alone the judge, district attorney, marshal and clerk of the United States court, instead of consulting the two senators and thirteen representatives of the state of Texas.

Hoar thought that Mr. Mills's statement did great injustice to the president. His reason for opposition to the bill was very strong, good and an honest one.

It was stated that there had been forty-two cases of the United States court from the region embraced in the new district in five years. But still that reason was outweighed in Hoar's mind by the better and stronger reason that the people should have the opportunity of having justice administered in their own vicinage.

The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds majority—Yeas, 57; nays, 1 (Mr. Caffery, Democrat, of Louisiana).

At 1 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

VOTES HAVE REACHED THE HOUSE.

A premonition of the approaching end of the electoral vote on Wednesday next was given in the house today when the speaker laid before the house copies of the returns of the recent presidential election by states, showing votes for the several candidates for electors.

By unanimous consent they were permitted to lie on the speaker's table.

Mr. Terry, democrat, of Alabama, asked if there was a report from all the states, and Speaker Reed replied that he believed there was; that under the law one copy was sent to the president of the senate and one to the speaker of the house.

GEORGIA POSTMASTERS.

The following Georgia fourth-class postmasters have been appointed: Hopkins, Walton county; Permetts O'Kelly; Sallacia, Cherokee, C. F. Cochran; Little Springs, Douglas, J. W. James.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A certificate was filed today in the office of the clerk of the supreme court signed by Clerk McKee, of the court of appeals from the first circuit, located at New Orleans, setting forth that an appeal had been filed in the court from the decree of the Florida court which has original jurisdiction of the proceedings against the Three Friends, an alleged Cuban filibustering steamer.

The fact that this appeal had been taken was one of the grounds on which the petition of Attorney General Harmon for a writ of certiorari to bring the case direct to the supreme court was opposed last Monday by Mr. W. H. Hallett Phillips, counsel for the officers of the boat.

There was, however, no evidence when the appeal had been perfected.

The case will be argued before the supreme court next Monday by the attorney general and Mr. Phillips.

RAILROAD SHOPS BURNED.

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad Suffers a Big Loss.

Princeton, Ind., February 8.—The extensive shops of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway Company, in this city, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, the loss being estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

BIG CONTRACT AWARDED.

A Georgia Stone Company To Deliver 8,000 Car Loads to Government.

Macon, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Georgia Quincy Granite Company, of this city, was today gratified that it had been awarded the contract for 8,000 car loads of rubble stone to be used for the jetties in Cumberland sound.

The price of the contract is \$178,000. The stone will be delivered twenty car loads each day, according to contract.

The company has a number of quarries around Macon, but has not decided from which one stone will be taken.

The company has just finished an \$80,000 government contract in stone for the St. Johns river.

NEGRO WOMAN'S AWFUL DEATH.

Fell in a Fire and Lived Only a Short Time Afterwards.

Macon, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mary Prye, colored, aged sixty, died yesterday afternoon at her home in Bartlett alley from injuries received Saturday afternoon by falling in the fire.

No one was in the room with the woman at the time she fell, and when found she was still lying in the fire groaning.

She was insensible and never rallied. The woman was subject to fits.

She was a washwoman and respected negro woman.

One of the Two.

From The Washington Star.

It was in front of a theater that a number of people observed a shadowy d-sed man.

"I tell you," remarked one of the group, "a man is lucky to have a big fur-trimmed overcoat this kind of weather."

"Perhaps," was the rejoinder, in a tone of chronic discontent, "he's either 'lucky,' or else he's an actor."

One hundred spoonfuls make one quart. The lesser tenth of man are seldom more than one-fourth of an inch long.

DROUGHT CASE CALLED.

FLORIDA RAILROAD RECEIVER ON TRIAL TODAY.

No New Sensational Developments Come Out of the Case—Will Occupy Some Time in the Court.

A. E. Drought, charged with being a common cheat and swindler, is on trial before Judge Berry.

Drought was arrested in Atlanta two weeks ago, and had a hearing before Judge Bloodworth, and afterwards before Judge Reid.

Drought was receiver of the Florida Midland railroad, and was at one time a most prominent man in Florida.

He has been connected with banks and with public institutions throughout this state.

Drought was arrested at the investigation of Eady & Mayfield. The indictment says that the defendant, through his agent, B. G. Smith, sold to them stock in the Florida Midland railroad amounting to \$24,000.

This stock bought from Smith and sworn to be good by Drought himself, who was in the city at the time of the sale, turned out to be worthless.

J. C. Mayfield, member of the firm of Eady & Mayfield, was the first witness in the case placed on the stand.

Mr. Mayfield stated that Smith came to him with this stock of the Florida Midland railroad and offered them for sale.

The question arose as to whether the stock was original and good, and Smith said that Drought was in the city who would swear to the value of the stock.

Drought was brought into his office, said the witness, and warranted the stock.

Eight hundred dollars was paid to Drought in cash and \$1,000 worth of stock in the Oakview Cemetery Company as the balance.

Mr. Walker, bookkeeper for the Wine of Coca Company, was on the stand when court adjourned for dinner.

OTHER CHARGES AGAINST DROUGHT.

Since Drought has been in prison here many charges have sprung up in Florida. It is stated that he is wanted by two or three courts in this state on various charges.

Information comes that there is a true bill of defrauding against him now pending in the supreme court.

Drought claims that he did everything in good faith. That he was the regularly appointed receiver of the Florida Midland railroad, and that he had the permission of the court to float bonds to get the road in better shape.

The road was afterwards sold by the court, he claims, and the floated bonds became void.

Only \$2,400 in bonds was floated in this section. Several thousand dollars worth were placed in Boston.

The case will occupy some time. The jury hearing it are H. D. Saunders, W. F. Spaulding, W. C. Reynolds, L. H. Moore, F. H. Sellers.

SECOND TRIAL BEGUN.

Alonso Pitts, Charged with Murder, Again Faces a Jury.

Savannah, Ga., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The second trial of Alonso Pitts, freeman, for the murder of Adam Hamburg, was commenced in the superior court this afternoon.

Eight jurors have been selected. Judge H. D. D. Twigg has been engaged to assist in the defense.

Pitts was tried two weeks ago, but the jury failed to agree.

Solicitor Osborne says the \$200 reward offered by Governor Atkinson for the apprehension of Major A. L. Harridge will just about locate him, but he intends to bring him back here, no matter at what cost. He will exhaust every public and private means to bring him to justice.

CLERGYMAN DISAPPEARS.

Rev. E. A. Sellers, of United Brethren Church in Chattanooga, Goes Away Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 8. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Rev. E. A. Sellers, for some time pastor of the United Brethren church of this city, has disappeared, leaving a number of creditors to mourn his departure.

Sellers was originally a newspaper man. He had a great liking for jewelry and got the jewelers of the city for several hundred dollars.

He is a very handsome fellow and quite smart and did much to build up his church.

Former Cost of Shaving.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.